Master Plan for Valhalla Provincial Park

BC Parks

Hon. Terry Huberts, Minister of State for Vancouver Island/Coast and North Coast, and Minister Responsible for Parks.

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MINISTER

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Vancouver Island/Coast
and North Coast,
Responsible for Parks

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March 31, 1989
MO #none

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am pleased to release the Master Plan for Valhalla Park. This document reflects both the thoroughness of the park studies which preceded it and the extensive public interest in the park's values and its future.

For its size, Valhalla Park is one of British Columbia's most spectacular and diverse parks. I believe that the Master Plan offers ways that visitors of all ages and abilities can experience this diversity while appreciating and respecting the irreplaceable natural and wilderness qualities of the area. Implementation of the plan will do much to realize the Park's potential to attract visitors and positively contribute to the economy of the West Kootenay. However, the plan also challenges the private sector and surrounding communities to develop complementary facilities and services which will build on the profile and image of the Valhallas.

My staff will continue to work with you all as we implement this plan. I am pleased that we already have accomplished a number of management actions, including access provision in the south and negotiations with Slocan Forest Products on the future of the Drinnon Lake Area.

I greatly appreciate the close and helpful involvement of local government representatives, regional and provincial interest groups, and members of the general public in the lengthy master planning process. With your continued support and active participation, we can realize the expectations for Valhalla Park identified in this completed plan.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Terry Huberts
Minister

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

B.C. Parks gratefully acknowledges the involvement and assistance of the following in the process of developing this Master Plan:

Federation of B.C. Naturalists (Vancouver)
Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C. (Vancouver)
Kootenay Mountaineering Club
Outdoor Recreation Council of B.C.
New Denver Village Council
Regional District of Central Kootenay
Silverton Village Council
Slocan Valley Chamber of Commerce
Slocan Valley Residents' Alliance
Slocan Village Council
Valhalla Wilderness Society
Various interested Residents of the
Slocan Valley and West Kootenay

VALHALLA PROVINCIAL PARK MASTER PLAN

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VALHALLA PROVINCIAL PARK MASTER PLAN

1. PLAN HIGHLIGHTS

- The plan is based upon conservation of the natural features and natural character of the Park land base as the best example of the Southern Columbia Mountains regional landscape within the Provincial Park System.

- Compatible with the foregoing conservation principles, a wide variety of recreational opportunities is to be provided, taking full advantage of the diversity of the land base. Methods of providing these opportunities will include:

    - improved trail access to selected lakeshore, valley, alpine and scenic feature areas;

    - a range of campground facilities along Slocan Lake, improved public camping facilities in key valley and alpine locations and development of public cabins to encourage extensive summer loop hiking and winter ski touring;

    - designated mechanized access and guided horseback access sites;

    - designated services provided by private sector operators under permit;

    - no facility development in Wilderness Zones.

- Emphasis is placed upon obtaining economic benefits for the Province and region by encouraging and expanding compatible recreational use of the park and by marketing park recreational opportunities in concert with tourism opportunities available in the surrounding area.

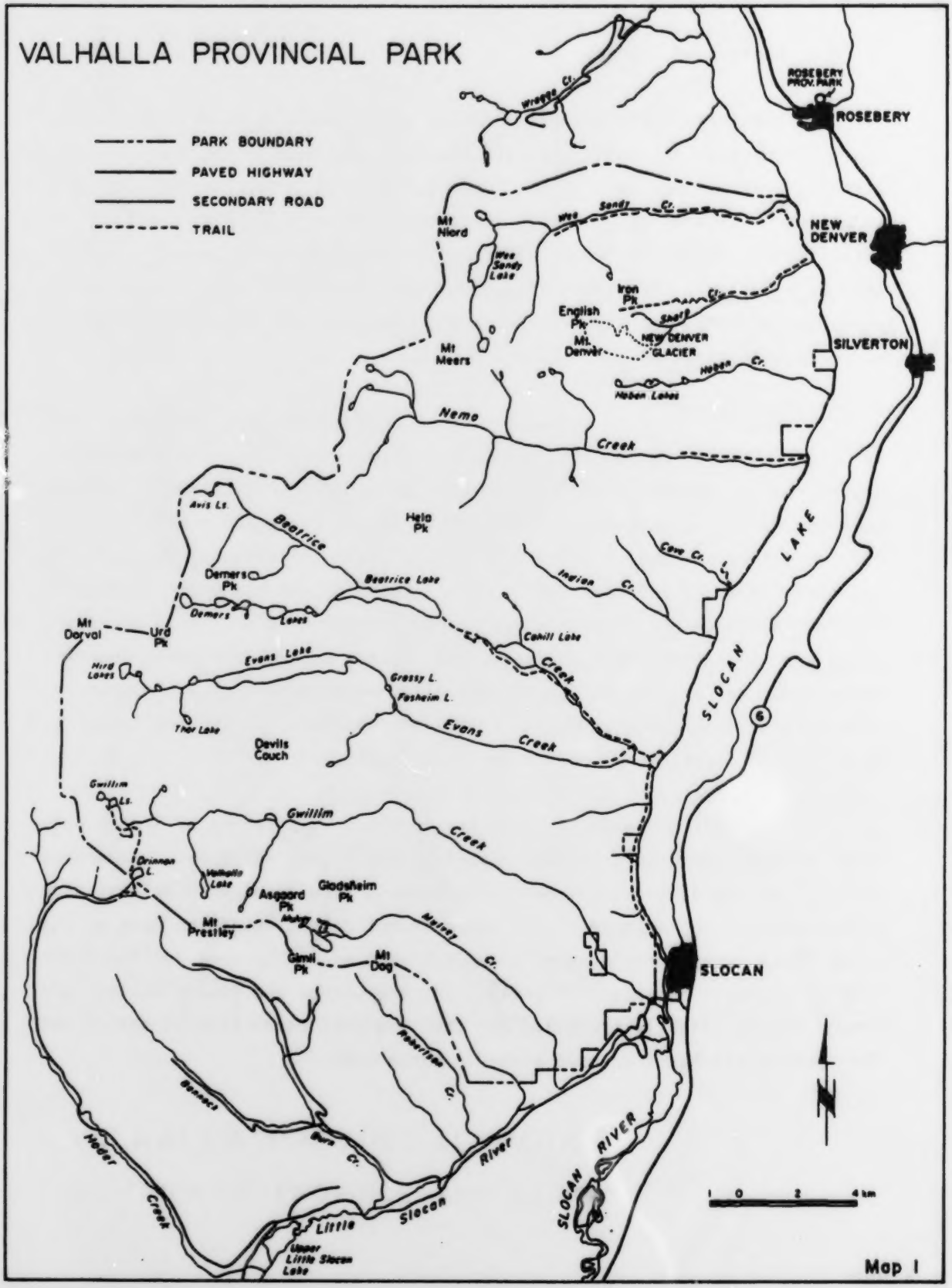
2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Plan Purpose

As a major new addition to the Provincial Park System, Valhalla Park requires a comprehensive plan to guide the management of resources and visitor activity over the long term. A basic function of the plan is to define the balance between conservation emphasis and recreational development and use which should apply in this particular regional landscape representation park. This emphasis affects directions to be taken in the plan on issues of vegetation management and park aesthetics, wildlife and fish management and the protection of water quality for users both inside and outside the Park. It also influences management decisions which must be made about types, levels and locations of recreational use and the facilities that should be developed in suppport of this use.

The plan must also identify the desired relationship between the Park and the owners of a number of private inholdings and pre-existing rights, including a jurisdictional overlap in boundaries at one southern location. A number of access issues will be addressed, ranging from the problems of public boat access across Slocan Lake to the lack of public road access to the Park boundary adjacent to Mulvey Basin, one of the key features of the Valhallas. Given that many access modes such as helicopters, float planes, horses, motorcycles and snowmobiles were unrestricted before park establishment in 1983, clear statements are required in the Plan as to their present and future appropriateness.

Private provision of recreational services is an option in Provincial Parks, and one of the purposes of this plan will be to identify what services in Valhalla Park might be handled with this approach. Appropriate levels and locations of group use will also be defined, in consideration of potential environmental impacts and user conflicts.

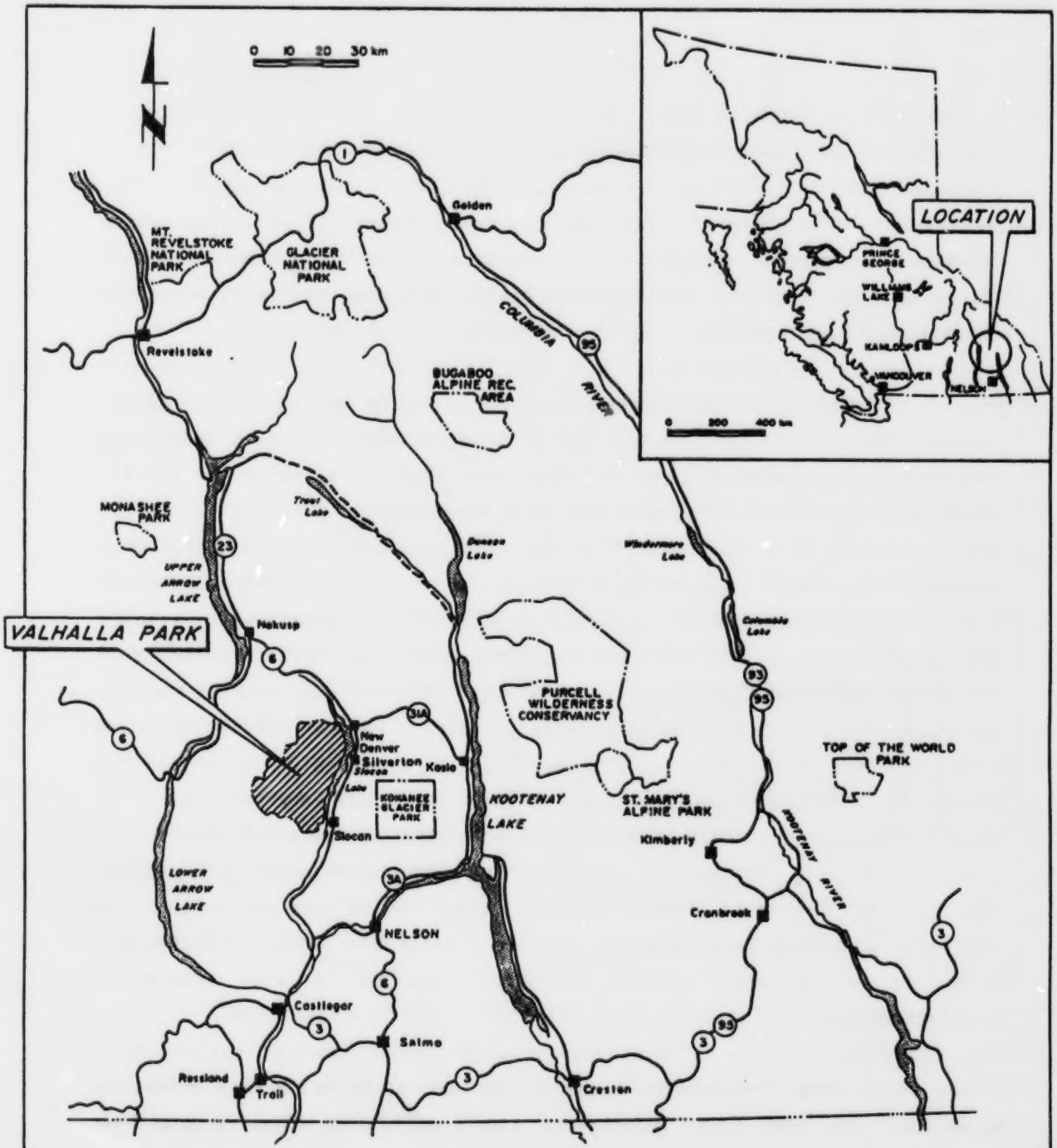

VALHALLA PROVINCIAL PARK
PARK BOUNDARY
PAVED HIGHWAY
SECONDARY ROAD
TRAIL
ROSEBERY PROV. PARK
ROSEBERY
NEW DENVER
SILVERTON
SLOCAN
SLOCAN LAKE
SLOCAN RIVER
Wragge Cr.
Mt Nlord
Wee Sandy Lake
Wee Sandy Cr.
Iron Pk
Iron Cr.
English Pk
Shaft
Mt. Denver
NEW DENVER GLACIER
Mt Meers
Hoben Cr.
Hoben Lakes
Nemo Creek
Avis Lk.
Beatrice
Hale Pk
Demers Pk
Beatrice Lake
Demers Lakes
Mt Dorval
Urd Pk
Indian Cr.
Cem Cr.
Cahill Lake
Cahill Creek
Hird Lakes
Evans Lake
Grassy L.
Fosheim L.
Thor Lake
Evans Creek
Devils Couch
Gwillim Lk.
Gwillim Creek
Drinnon L.
Valhalla Lake
Asgard Pk
Gladsheim Pk
Mt Presley
Mt Dog
Gimli Pk
Mulvey Cr.
Roberts Cr.
Bonnet
Burn Cr.
Hoder Creek
Little Slocan
Upper Little Slocan Lake
6
1 0 2 4 km
Map 1

2.2. Background Summary

Designation of Valhalla Provincial Park on 3 March, 1983 marked the culmination of both one of the most ambitious integrated resource planning programs and one of the longest and most intensive park advocacy campaigns in British Columbia history. The Province's decision to establish the 49,600 ha Class "A" Park was based upon the land's value to the Park System's representative landscape objectives and its potential economic contribution in recreational and tourism use as opposed to resource extractive uses.

Valhalla Park is situated between Lower Arrow Lake and Slocan Lake in the Valhalla Range of the Selkirk Ranges of the Columbia Mountains Physiographic Region. It is unusual among British Columbia Southern Interior Parks in that it includes 30 km of shoreline on a major lake at 536 m elevation but also embraces the full elevational range of the Southern Columbias to peaks of 2,800 m. Each of its six major, eastward flowing drainages is distinctive: three contain large, high elevation lakes and the southernmost, Mulvey Creek, boasts world class mountaineering peaks and walls. These qualities allow for a diversity of separated recreational opportunities and a relatively high social carrying capacity (see list of recreational objectives in 4.2 below).

The Park's location along the roadless west shore of Slocan Lake both diversifies recreational opportunities and heightens wilderness quality, as the lake establishes a remoteness from roads and the east side communities. Logging road routes approach but do not enter the Park on its other three sides, providing relatively direct access to some of the prime alpine areas. Secondary highways in the Arrow and Slocan valleys are traditionally lightly travelled and the regional population is small, but Park public use has increased markedly since 1983.



VALHALLA PROVINCIAL PARK

LOCATION IN PROVINCE AND REGION

Map 2

3. THE ROLE OF VALHALLA PARK

3.1. Regional and Provincial Context

Valhalla Park is provincially significant as an area which conserves a regional landscape and key natural and heritage elements within it, as well as providing a varied land base for a wide diversity of public recreational opportunities.

Of the other major back-country parks in the physiographic region, Kokanee Glacier has been designated as offering primarily an introductory back-country or alpine park recreational experience, while the Purcell Wilderness is intended to provide "true wilderness" opportunities in all areas but the Earl Grey Trail corridor. These concepts recognize that Kokanee Glacier Park contains many accesses and trails and several cabins, all remnants of mining activity, and that its alpine terrain is relatively negotiable and forgiving. By contrast, the Purcell Wilderness Conservancy generally lacks trail accesses, shows minimal signs of human impact and is too rugged and broken up to permit easy travel. Farther afield, Monashee Park compares with Kokanee Glacier and is comparably lacking in low elevation landscape representation. Glacier National Park is better in this last respect and offers recreation ranging from low elevation family/ transient camping to advanced glacier travel and mountaineering. However, its Central Columbias alpine terrain tends to be more rugged than the Southern Columbias landscapes of Kokanee Glacier and Monashee Parks, and this factor somewhat limits extensive use by a wide range of recreationists.

By comparison with these other units, Valhalla Park offers an extensive, low elevation lakeshore as well as alpine zones ranging from spectacularly rugged in the south to relatively easy in the north. This situation creates a greater diversity of recreational opportunities than in any other single unit in the Central and Southern Columbias.

3.2. Conservation Role

The conservation role of Valhalla Park is to serve as the best park system example of a representative Southern Columbia Mountains landscape. The Park land base meets more criteria for satisfying Provincial Park landscape representation objectives in the Southern Columbia Mountains than any other available area. Particularly unique and significant is its full elevational range from low-level lakeshore to mountain crest. The Park also contains a wide variety of special natural features, including geological elements, unique plant communities and important wildlife habitats.

The recreational feature quality of Valhalla Park ranges from the provincial norm up to outstanding provincial significance on some features, such as Mulvey Basin, the Nemo Walls and Slocan Lake shoreline sites. Full elevational range, a 27 km low elevation shoreline, large mid-elevation lakes and wide variety among its series of major valleys combine to give the Park greater landscape diversity than other large park units in the Kootenays.

Cultural features protected by the Park include nine pictograph sites, six prehistoric sites, four historic structures and much evidence of 1920's hand, horse and flume logging.

3.3. Recreation Role

The recreation role of Valhalla Park is to provide a wide range of high-quality outdoor recreation opportunities which will be in harmony with the great variety of natural environments represented in this area of the Southern Columbia Mountains. This role will be achieved by planning a

variety of means of access to each type of recreational opportunity, and a variety of levels of facility development within each recreational setting. As a general principle, potentially conflicting or competing recreational activities will be segregated by natural barriers and by zoning. Planned use levels will range from moderate to low, with greater emphasis being generally placed on providing experiences relating to the landscape and its features than on intensively used recreational facilities.

A 1982 Tourism Analysis of the Slocan Valley identifies promotion of the preserved Valhalla Park area as the key to strengthening the economy of the Slocan Valley by diversifying it into tourism in addition to the traditional forestry and mining base. Markets within one half to one day's drive (Vancouver, Calgary, Northwestern U.S.A) offer the greatest potential and future stability, while specialty recreation pursuits have appeal in Canada and internationally. While direct economic benefits will be greatest in the immediate area of the park (up to 260 jobs in ten years with appropriate development), Valhalla Park obviously contributes to the Province's international appeal for resource-based recreation.

4. ZONING

4.1. Introduction

Provincial Park system zoning is designed to identify intended use levels and opportunity types over a broad range, reflecting the dual mandate of parks to protect and preserve natural landscapes and processes on one hand and to present natural features and recreational opportunities for public enjoyment on the other (see Appendix 2). Zoning is derived by matching the particular park's role statements or objectives to the capabilities of the landscape and resource base so as to specify clearly the types and locations of proposed use for the reference of both park managers and the public.

To assist in zoning and management, this plan identifies in Table 1 and Map 3 various sites and areas in Valhalla Park where particular resource values or issues will affect management approaches or visitor use levels. Map 4 displays the zoning for Valhalla Park and is keyed to the detailed zoning description in the following section.

Map 3 Special Resource Areas

Significant or Sensitive Vegetation

1. Coastal Salal/Ponderosa Pine Forest
2. Yellow Cedar Ecological Reserve
3. Cedar/Hemlock Forest
4. Engelmann Spruce/Coastal Fern Association
5. Interior Western Hemlock Forest
6. Alpine Meadows

Significant or Sensitive Wildlife Habitat

- F Lakes Stocked With Fish
- B Grizzly Bear Habitat
- G Mountain Goat Habitat

Significant Natural Areas

- a New Denver Glacier
- b Nemo Walls
- c Rock Castles
- d Hulvey Basin
- e Devil's Range

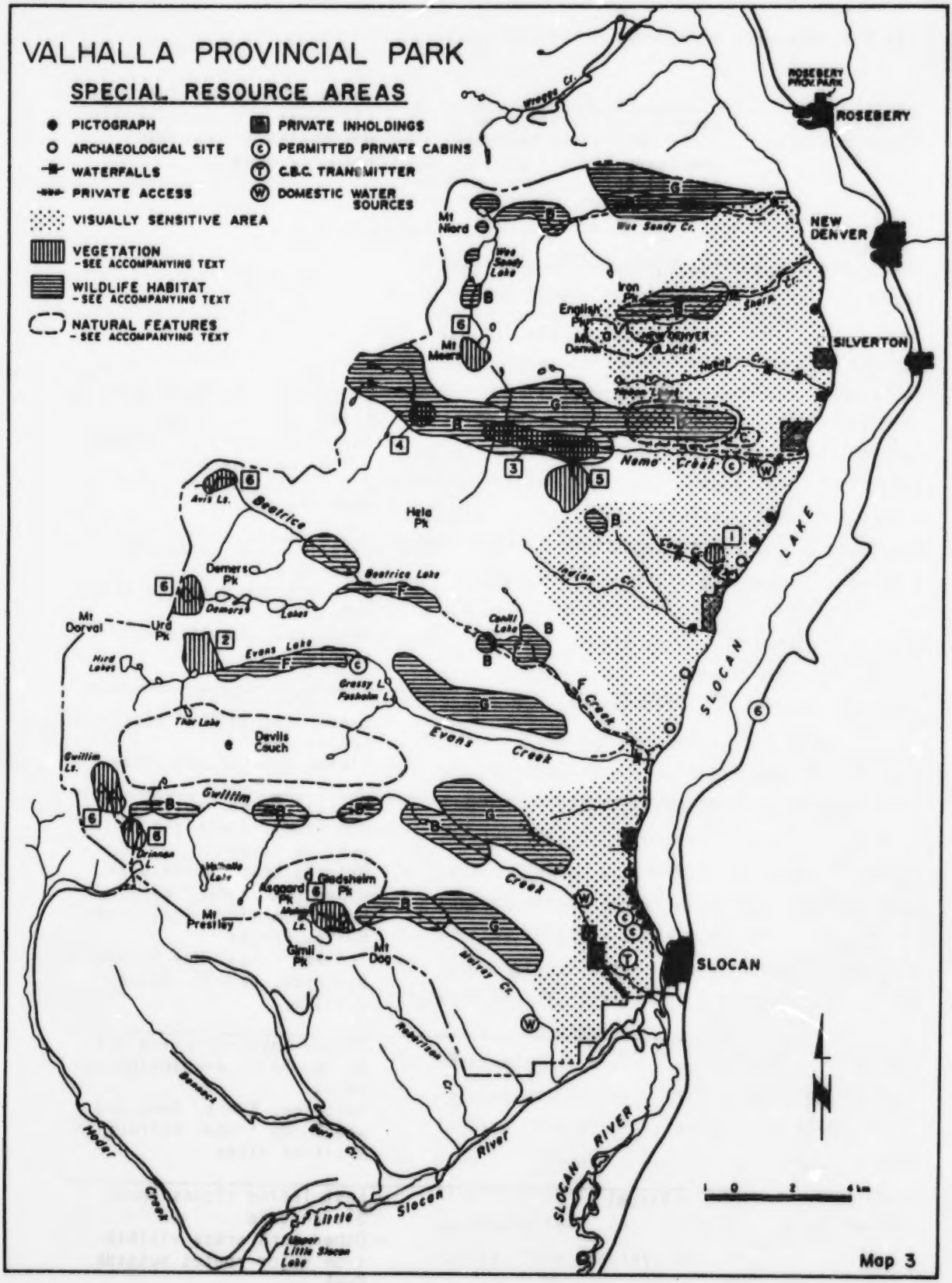

VALHALLA PROVINCIAL PARK
SPECIAL RESOURCE AREAS
PICTOGRAPH
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
WATERFALLS
PRIVATE ACCESS
VISUALLY SENSITIVE AREA
VEGETATION -SEE ACCOMPANYING TEXT
WILDLIFE HABITAT -SEE ACCOMPANYING TEXT
NATURAL FEATURES -SEE ACCOMPANYING TEXT
PRIVATE INHOLDINGS
PERMITTED PRIVATE CABINS
C.B.C. TRANSMITTER
DOMESTIC WATER SOURCES
ROSEBERY PROV. PARK
ROSEBERY
NEW DENVER
SILVERTON
SLOCAN
SLOCAN LAKE
Wragge Cr.
Mt Niord
Wee Sandy Cr.
Wee Sandy Lake
Iron Pk.
English Pk.
Mt Denver
Mt Meers
Hotel Cr.
Nemo Creek
Hale Pk
Beatrice
Beatrice Lake
Demers Pk.
Demers Lakes
Mt Dorval
Ure Pk.
Evans Lake
Hird Lakes
Grassy L.
Foxholm L.
Thor Lake
Devils Couch
Evans Creek
Gwillim Lk.
Gwillim
Drinnan L.
Hamalle Lake
Asgaard Pk.
Gadsheim Pk.
Mt Presley
Gimli Pk.
Mt Dog
Mulvey Cr.
Robertson Cr.
Bonnet
Burn Cr.
Hodder Creek
Little Slocan River
Upper Little Slocan Lake
SLOCAN RIVER
1 0 2 4 km
Map 3

TABLE 1 Resource Management Notations

	GUIDELINES	VALHALLA PARK APPLICATIONS
General Park Resource Area	- General conservation principles; Natural systems and processes prevail subject to general park resource management policies.	- All areas not specifically designated as Special Resource Areas
Special Resource Areas	- Special management or constraints on use as a result of particular values or considerations in the following categories:	
	- Land tenure	- access to Lots 8939 and 12995, Gwillim Creek - former Ministry of Forests S.U.P. cottage sites - C.B.C. transmitter site - trapline cabins
	- Water	- Gwillim Creek community watershed - Mulvey Creek Domestic water supply - Nemo Creek domestic water supply
	- Vegetation	- Cove Creek Salal - Evans Lake yellow cedar Ecoreserve - Alpine visitor use areas
	- Wildlife	- Mountain goat habitats in Wee Sandy, Evans and Gwillim Creeks - Grizzly bear habitats in upper Wee Sandy, Sharp, Nemo, Beatrice, Gwillim and Mulvey Creeks - Stocked lakes: Wee Sandy, Beatrice, Cahill, Evans, Gwillim.
	- Cultural	- Slocan Lake shoreline and Mulvey Basin archaeological sites - Beatrice, Evans, Nemo and Wee Sandy timber extraction artifact sites
	- Visual	- East-facing slopes above Slocan Lake - Other park areas visible from major routes outside Park

4.2. Valhalla Park Zoning

4.2.1. Intensive Use Zone

- not applicable in Valhalla Park, as user densities are intended to be lower and auto-accessible facilities are not available.

4.2.2. Natural Environment Zones

4.2.2.1. Northern Slocan Lake Shoreline, Wee Sandy, Sharp, Hoben, Upper Nemo and Cove Creek Drainages (NE 1)

- Zone Objective: To provide a large land base on which to focus light to moderate levels of shoreline use, summer and winter backcountry use, natural heritage interpretation and wilderness access, based upon a range of facilities including campsites, trails and backcountry public cabins; public mechanized access permitted only in winter to specific development sub-zones via approved routes.
- Development Sub-zones:
  1) Wee Sandy Beach - trail and boat access camping/picnicking with shelter, toilet, tables, fire circles, etc.; + 8 units.
  2) Sharp Creek Beach - trail and boat access camping/picnicking with toilet, tables, fire circles, etc., + 3 units.
  3) Lost Cabin Beach - boat access camping/picnicking with toilet, tables, fire circles, etc., + 2 units.
  4) Nemo Creek Beach - boat access picnicking with toilet, tables, fire circles, etc., + 10 units. (no camping)
  5) Homestead Beach - boat access camping/picnicking with shelter, toilet, tables, fire circles, etc., + 12 units.
  6) Cove Creek Beach - boat access camping/picnicking (2 units) and cabin accommodation (4 persons) with toilet, tables, fire circles, etc.

7) Wee Sandy Creek/Iron Creek - backcountry camping (2 units) and cabin (4 persons) with toilet and fire circles.

8) Wee Sandy Lake, West Side - backcountry camping with toilet and fire circles (2 units).

9) Wee Sandy Lake, South End - backcountry camping (3 units) and cabin (10 persons) with toilet and fire circles; mechanized access permitted in winter only.

10) New Denver Glacier sub-alpine - backcountry camping (2 units) and cabin (10 persons) with toilet and fire circles; mechanized access permitted in winter only.

- Special Feature Sub-zones (F):
  - Lower Wee Sandy Creek, north side - protection of prime example of interior wet belt mountain goat winter-spring habitat and associated ecosystems within two biogeoclimatic zones (Ecological Reserve Proposal #334, 1980-81).
  - Lower Nemo Creek - presentation of natural and cultural heritage themes: Landscape low elevation valley ecosystem, geological features, waterfalls, early logging techniques, Indian activity, early settlement.
  - Cove Creek Salal - presentation of unusual plant association.
  - Shoreline pictograph sites (4) and archaeological sites (2).

4.2.2.2. Southern Slocan Lake Shoreline (NE 2)

- Zone Objective: To provide a land base for light to moderate levels of boat accessed shoreline use, moderate levels of trail accessed shoreline use and moderate levels of trail corridor use from a key roadhead to a major backcountry drainage.

- Development Sub-zones:
  1) Spring Beach - boat access camping/picnicking with toilet, tables, fire circles, etc., + 2 units.
  2) Evans Creek Beach South - boat and trail access camping/ picnicking with shelter, toilet, tables, fire circles, etc., (+ 10 units).

- Heritage Sub-zones: four shorelines pictograph sites; three shoreline archaeological sites.
- Restricted Use Sub-zones
  a) Park Use Permit private cabin sites (two).

4.2.2.3. Beatrice Creek Valley (NE 3)

- Zone Objective: To provide an area for valley bottom backcountry hiking, fishing, camping and access to wilderness opportunities; closed to mechanized access.
- Development Sub-zones:
  1) Little Cahill Lake outlet - backcountry camping with toilet and fire circles (3 units).
  2) Little Cahill Lake inlet - backcountry camping with toilet and fire circles (2 units).
  3) Cahill Lake west - backcountry camping with toilet and fire circles (3 units).
  4) Beatrice Lake east - backcountry camping with toilet and fire circles (5 units).

4.2.2.4. Evans Lake (NE 4)

- Zone Objective: To provide a land base for commercially provided mechanized access to backcountry camping, fishing, hiking, winter use and wilderness activities and for commercially provided accommodations and services, all as

associated with a large, sub-alpine backcountry lake valley; year round commercial mechanized access permitted within the zone via approved routes.

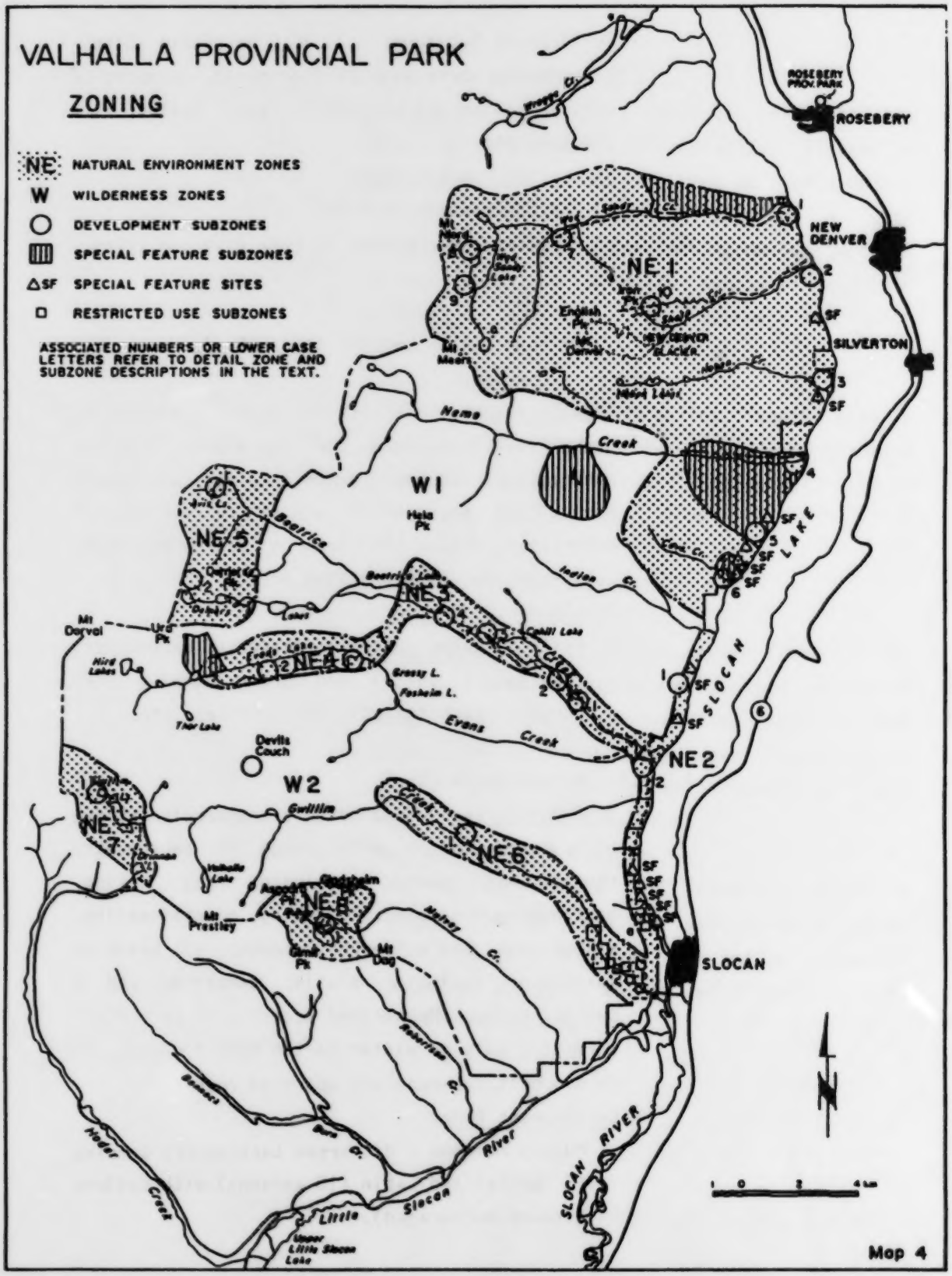
- Development Sub-zones:
  1) Evans Lake east - backcountry camping (3 units), group camping (16 persons) and cabin (4 persons) with toilet, tables, fire fire circles, etc.;
  2) Evans Lake south shore - backcountry camping or group camping (2 units/8 persons) with toilet, tables, fire circles, etc.

4.2.2.5. Avis Lakes and Upper Demers Lakes Basins (NE 5) and wilderness access, and for commercially provided mechanized access to backcountry camping, hiking, winter use and wilderness activities, and for commercially provided accommodations and services, all associated with scenic sub-alpine backcountry lake basins; year round commercial mechanized access permitted to designated development sub-zones.

- Development Sub-zones:
  1) Avis Lakes - backcountry camping, (2 units), group camping (12 persons) with toilets, fire circles, etc.
  2) Upper Demers Lake - backcountry camping (2 units), group camping (12 persons) with toilets, fire circles, etc.

4.2.2.6. Lower Gwillim Creek (NE 6)

- Zone Objectives: To provide a low-elevation, backcountry valley for guided horse accessed camping, wildlife viewing, wilderness access and associated opportunites, and for appropriate winter recreation. Zone is closed to mechanized access.
- Development Sub-zone: 1) 10.6 km Cabin Site - backcountry horse camp (6-8 animals), camping (2 units), cabin (4 persons), with toilet, fire circles, etc.


VALHALLA PROVINCIAL PARK
ZONING
NE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ZONES
W WILDERNESS ZONES
DEVELOPMENT SUBZONES
SPECIAL FEATURE SUBZONES
△SF SPECIAL FEATURE SITES
RESTRICTED USE SUBZONES
ASSOCIATED NUMBERS OR LOWER CASE LETTERS REFER TO DETAIL ZONE AND SUBZONE DESCRIPTIONS IN THE TEXT.
ROSEBERY
NEW DENVER
SILVERTON
SLOCAN
SLOCAN LAKE
SLOCAN RIVER
NE 1
NE 2
NE 3
NE 4
NE 5
NE 6
NE 7
NE 8
W1
W2
Nemo Creek
Beatrice
Evans Creek
Gwillim
Hoder Creek
Little Slocan
Map 4

- Development Sub-zone: 1) 10.6 km Cabin Site - backcountry horse camp (6-8 animals), camping (2 units), cabin (4 persons), with toilet, fire circles, etc.
- Restricted Use Sub-zones:
  b) C.B.C. Transmitter site.
  c) Permitted road access to Lots 8939 and 12795.

4.2.2.7. Drinnon Lake - Gwillim Lakes (NE 7)

- Zone Objectives: To provide a scenic alpine and sub-alpine land base for day hiking, fishing, backpacking, camping, group camping, wilderness access and appropriate winter recreation, all relatively accessible from a nearby roadhead. Zone is closed to mechanized access.
- Development Sub-zone:
  - Gwillim Lakes Basin - dispersed backcountry camping (6 units) and group camping (20 persons) with toilets, fire circles, etc.

4.2.2.8. Mulvey Basin (NE 8)

- Zone Objectives: To provide a spectacular alpine basin area for a wide range of backcountry recreational uses, including day hiking, backpacking, camping, climbing, mountaineering, winter uses and wilderness access, all based on facilities including trails, campsites and a public cabin. Mechanized access will be permitted only in winter to the specific development sub-zone via approved routes.
- Development Zone:
  - Mulvey Meadows - dispersed backcountry camping (5 units) and cabin (10 persons) with toilets (stoves encouraged).

4.2.3. Wilderness Zones

4.2.3.1. Central Valhallas (W1)

- Zone Objectives: To conserve, free of any facility development or mechanized access, a large landscape area, including much of a major, low elevation drainage and part of a large sub-alpine lake; to protect from disturbance various sensitive wildlife habitats; and to provide a land base for wilderness recreation experiences.
- Special Feature Sub-zone:
  - Middle Nemo Creek Valley, south side - protection of significant example of interior western hemlock forest (Ecological Reserve Proposal #260, 1976).

4.2.3.2. Southern Valhallas (W2)

- Zone Objectives: To conserve free of any facility development or mechanized access a large landscape area including much of two major, low elevation drainages, rugged alpine areas, significant plant communities and sensitive wildlife habitats.
- Special Feature Sub-zone:
  - Ecological Reserve #32 (Evans Lake Yellow Cedar, 185 ha) will be managed according to the Ecological Reserves Act and as a special feature sub-zone within a wilderness zone under the Park Act.

5. NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

5.1. Introduction

Valhalla Park management objectives and actions are specific adaptations or interpretations of the provisions of the Park Act and Regulations and derivative Ministry and Division policies. Background discussion and analysis of the issues addressed in the following statements of intent are provided in Appendix 1, pp. 51-71.

As a basic principle, Valhalla Park will be managed to conserve, within the Southern Columbia Mountains regional landscape, a representative land base and its significant natural and cultural features. Individual resources will be managed so as to maintain overall the natural characteristics of the Park land base without adversely affecting the surrounding area. Park management will also ensure that the landscape's full range of environments and special features are made accessible for public appreciation and recreational enjoyment in a manner consistent with conservation principles.

Without limiting the scope of the foregoing principles, the following specific objectives will be applied. Detailed actions pursuant to the various objectives reflect presently identified priorities and are not necessarily comprehensive.

5.2. Land Tenures [1]

5.2.1. Boundaries

5.2.1.1. Objectives: To consolidate Valhalla Park boundaries to achieve conservation and recreation objectives.

[1] For analysis of issues, see Appendix 1, p. 62-64.

5.2.1.2. Specific Actions:

a) Delete the Little Slocan Lakes Road right-of-way in the Gwillim Creek crossing area from the park in favour of Ministry of Transportation and Highways.

b) Acquire in order of priority the following properties adjacent to the park:
   - District Lot 10396 ("Pebble Beach")
   - District Lot 1253 (south Nemo Creek)

c) Extend the park boundary over the foreshore of Slocan Lake 100 m out from the highwater mark.

d) Resolve the jurisdictional overlap between T.F.L. #3 and the Park boundary at Drinnon Lake through negotiation of an agreement between Slocan Forest Products and Parks Division.

5.2.2. Access

5.2.2.1. Objective: To ensure public access to key areas of Valhalla Park.

5.2.2.2. Specific actions:

a) Preferably in partnership with the Ministry of Forests, acquire an access or construct a public road from the Little Slocan Lakes road to the Bannock Burn Road so as to secure a southern access route to a Mulvey Basin day-use trailhead.

b) Preferably in partnership with the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Transportation and Highways, open a public access route from Slocan City to the Bannock Burn Road so as to secure a

northern access route to a Mulvey Basin day-use trailhead.

c) Obtain a public trail easement through District Lot 8939 and 12795.

d) Negotiate agreements with the Ministry of Forests and Tree Farm Licensees to provide for maintenance of forest roads identified as providing desirable access to Park boundaries.

5.2.3. Inholdings [1]

5.2.3.1. Objectives:

a) To acquire private inholdings which have very important recreational value to the Park and/or pose very serious Park management problems.

b) To authorize land access to private inholdings only where an existing access predates Park establishment and the inholding can be accessed by no other route.

5.2.3.2. Specific Actions:

a) Acquire in order of priority D.L. 10396 (Pebble Beach) and D.L. 1253 (South Nemo Creek).

b) Actively pursue a relationship with private owners on Lots 7686, 8223, 6521, 12795 and 8938 which will encourage them to carry on land uses and activities compatible with or

[1] For analysis of issues, see Appendix 1, p. 64-66.

complementary to park objectives without expectation of compensation. Provide referral comments to appropriate regulatory agencies regarding land use on these lots.

c) Manage the Evans Lake Ecological Reserve in accordance with the principles of the Ecological Reserves Act. No new Ecological Reserves will be established within Valhalla Park.

d) Authorize private access to Gwillim Creek inholdings (D.L. 12795 and 8939) by Park Use Permit.

5.2.4. Tenures

5.2.4.1. Objective: To phase out existing tenures which do not provide a public service or meet park objectives.

5.2.4.2. Specific Actions:

a) Replace former Ministry of Forests Special Use Permits #3074 and #4679 for summer home sites with 5-year term Park Use Permits, renewable during the lifetimes of the permittees. [1]

b) Authorize the C.B.C. Transmitter site above Slocan as a non-conforming use under Park Use Permit.

[1] Regional Director's letter of 85.11.06 (file: P.U.P. 1591) also provides for retention of permit privileges by immediate family members for the balance of a five year permit term in the event of the death of the permittee(s) mid-term.

LAND TENURE REFERENCE
FOR MAP 5

Park Use Permit 1296 Trapline Boundary

Lot 7886 (12 parcels)

Lot 6521 (Wells/Neugebauer/Smith)

Lot 1253 (Ketchum)

Lot 8223 (Franz/Reder)

Park Use Permit 1296 and 1297 Trapline Boundary

Lot 10396 (Svare)

Lot 12795 (Cooper)

Lot 8938 (Peterson)

Summer Home Permits (Ministry of Forests and Lands)

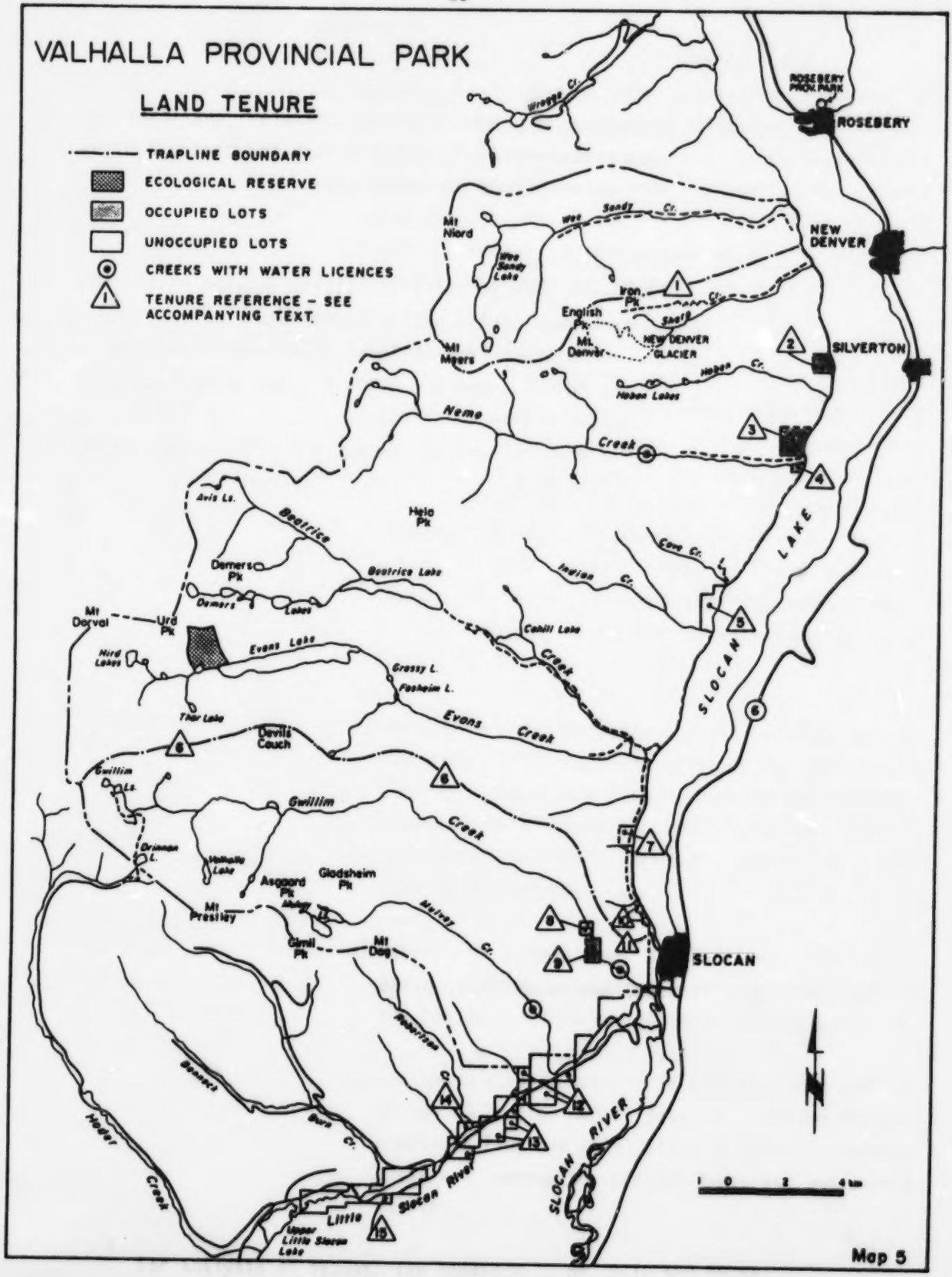
C.B.C. Transmitter

Lot 3814, Lot 14253, Lot 3213, Lot 14252 (B.R.D. Logging)

Lot 3818, Lot 8335, Lot 3815, Lot 8337 (Larson)

Lot 8336 (Slocan Forest Products)

S.L.I. (B.R.D. Logging)


VALHALLA PROVINCIAL PARK
LAND TENURE
TRAPLINE BOUNDARY
ECOLOGICAL RESERVE
OCCUPIED LOTS
UNOCCUPIED LOTS
CREEKS WITH WATER LICENCES
TENURE REFERENCE - SEE ACCOMPANYING TEXT
ROSEBERY
NEW DENVER
SILVERTON
SLOCAN
SLOCAN LAKE
SLOCAN RIVER
Wragge Cr.
Mt Niord
West Sandy Cr.
East Sandy Lake
Iron Pk.
English Pk.
Mt. Denver
NEW DENVER GLACIER
Mt Myers
Hoben Cr.
Hoben Lakes
Nemo Creek
Avis Lk.
Beatrice
Halo Pk
Demers Pk
Beatrice Lake
Demers Lakes
Mt Derval
Ure Pk
Hird Lakes
Evans Lake
Grassy L.
Fosheim L.
Thor Lake
Devils Couch
Evans Creek
Cahill Lake
Indian Cr.
Cows Cr.
Gwillim Lk.
Gwillim Creek
Drinnan L.
Valhalla Lake
Asgard Pk.
Gladsheim Pk
Mt Presley
Gimil Pk
Mt Dag
Mulvey Cr.
Roberton Cr.
Bennett
Bure Cr.
Hodder Creek
Little Slocan River
Upper Little Slocan Lake
0 2 4 km
Map 5

5.3. Water [1]

5.3.1. Objective: To maintain the natural qualities of water resources in Valhalla Park for their habitat values and benefits to park users.

5.3.2. Specific Actions:

a) Ensure that sanitary facilities located within the park meet public health standards.

b) Ensure that recreational development and use in the Mulvey, Nemo and Gwillim Creek watersheds meet public health standards.

c) Place under Park Use Permit all private waterworks in the Park.

[1] For analysis of issues, see Appendix 1, p. 65.

5.4. Vegetation [1]

5.4.1. Objective: To manage the vegetation resource to protect landscape representation and wilderness values and, more particularly: to maintain visual values appropriate to the representative natural landscape; to ensure continuation of viable wildlife habitat; and to protect special flora or plant associations which may occur in the Park.

5.4.2. Specific Actions:

a) Develop a long term vegetation/forest management strategy based primarily on available Ministry of Forests inventory data. The strategy will consider the utilization and management of fire, the habitat needs of wildlife, the presence and control of forest pests and disease, special flora, gene pool factors, reforestation, relationships to adjacent commercial forest areas, visual aspects, and the expectations of park visitors.

b) Develop a fire management plan for the park in accordance with the Parks Division Fire Management Policy. Particular issues to be addressed are pre-management planning, access for and type of suppression, fire clean-up guidelines and post-fire treatments.

c) Manage the existing Yellow Cedar Ecological Reserve #32 in accordance with the principles of the Ecological Reserves Act (see also 5.2.3.2. c).

d) Designate already identified special flora such as stands of Yellow Cedar, Interior Western Hemlock Ponderosa Pine and salal sites as Special Resource Areas and manage to protect features and permit viewing.

[1] For analysis of issues, see Appendix 1, pp. 9-10 and 65-66.

e) Monitor the impact of recreational use on sensitive alpine environments and recommend use levels, management guidelines and site design requirements.

5.5. Wildlife and Fish [1]

5.5.1. Objectives:

a) To protect critical wildlife habitat, maintain existing species diversity and present safe opportunities for viewing, study and other appropriate recreational uses.

b) To maintain healthy populations of the present range of species in numbers consistent with natural population cycles.

c) To establish or maintain fisheries at levels offering quality recreation, subject to the the capability of the lakes and creeks.

5.5.2. Specific Actions:

a) Identify high priority habitats necessary for the continuing health of Park wildlife populations and designate and manage these as Special Resource Areas to protect them against negative human interference while encouraging opportunities for viewing, study and appreciation.

b) Develop and implement operations procedures to minimize potential bear/human conflicts in areas of known bear concentration through public information, location of trails and facilities, garbage management, area closures, and removal of problem bears if appropriate.

[1] For analysis of issues, see Appendix 1, pp. 11-12 and 68-69.

c) Phase out trapping in the park in accordance with the Parks Wildlife Policy by:

   1. Acquisition as funds are available;

   2. Mutual agreement between trapper and Division;

d) Continue existing closure on hunting of caribou and close hunting of mountain goat to improve opportunities for viewing and interpretation of these species.

e) Continue existing hunting policy on other species, while considering the issue of hunting in wilderness parks on a provincial system planning level.

f) Continue to keep the Valhalla Park area clear of any guide-outfitting (hunting) territory designations in consideration of potential trail impacts, use conflicts and the availability of guide-outfitting opportunities in the nearby Purcell Wilderness Conservancy.

g) Identify and recommend measures to manage the quality of fishing in stocked lakes (Drinnan, Evans, Beatrice, Cahill, Little Cahill, Wee Sandy). Examine the potential and appropriateness of stocking additional lakes commencing with the Demers Lakes and Hird Lakes.

5.6. Cultural Resources [1]

5.6.1. Objective: To identify and protect significant cultural resources within Valhalla Park.

5.6.2. Specific Actions:

a) Conduct detailed research and interviews to document resource extraction and homesteading activities prior to Park establishment.

b) Designate all identifed archaeological sites as Special Resource Areas and, with the advice of Heritage Conservation Branch as required, restore or manage these and other Heritage sites in the Park to protect them from human interference or unacceptable natural decay.

c) Preserve or restore such cultural structures as are identified in Visitor Services planning as having significant value to interpretive programs.

d) Preserve or restore such cultural artifacts as may be practically adapted to recreation use (eg. bridges, shelters, etc.).

[1] For resource details and analysis, see Appendix 1, pp. 13-14.

5.7. Visual Resources [1]

5.7.1. Objective: To provide strong management programs to protect and maintain the visual resources that are key to Valhalla Park's appeal.

5.7.2. Specific Actions:

a) Identify areas of the Park visible from points outside the park and ensure that provisions are made for maintaining their visual appeal when considering such matters as shoreline developments, trails, wildlife habitat management and fire management.

b) Ensure that trails, bridges, cabins, signs and and other structures in the Park are visually harmonious with their settings.

c) Continue input into other resource agency plans for activities outside but visible from the Park in keeping with the Slocan Valley development guidelines. Emphasize input into other resource agency plans for the west side of Slocan Lake north of Wee Sandy Creek.

d) Establish a relationship with private landowners on the west side of Slocan Lake which will encourage them to support Park visual objectives by avoiding any development activities such as clearcut logging or obtrusive building which would clash with the appealing natural quality of the west side.

[1] For details and issues, see Appendix 1, pp. 15-16 and 66.

5.8. Resource Research

5.8.1. Objective: To undertake and encourage research which will improve understanding of Valhalla Park resources.

5.8.2. Specific Action: Scholarly research on geology, biology, botany, hydrology, archaeology and other scientific areas will be encouraged under Park Use Permit in Valhalla Park where they do not interfere unacceptably with Park resources, natural processes or public enjoyment.

6. VISITOR SERVICES MANAGEMENT

6.1. Introduction

6.1.1. General Concept

Valhalla Park's extensive lake shoreline and segmentation into six varied, major drainages has capability for a diversity of recreational opportunities unusual in an area of such relatively small size. The plan provides for a wide range of uses which focus on enjoyment of the Park's natural or wilderness qualities. Where some activities may be incompatible, they have been deliberately separated by taking advantage of the segmented nature of the land base. Thus, much of the Park will remain untouched and several areas at various elevations are large enough to provide the isolation for a primitive wilderness experience. Moving through the spectrum, other areas will be accessible by trails of overnight hiking length, while some will offer cabin accommodation and still others are designated for controlled air access. Lakeshore experiences will range from full facility boat and/or trail accessed campgrounds and day hiking to primitive beach camping and opportunities to explore medium-sized, untracked drainages.

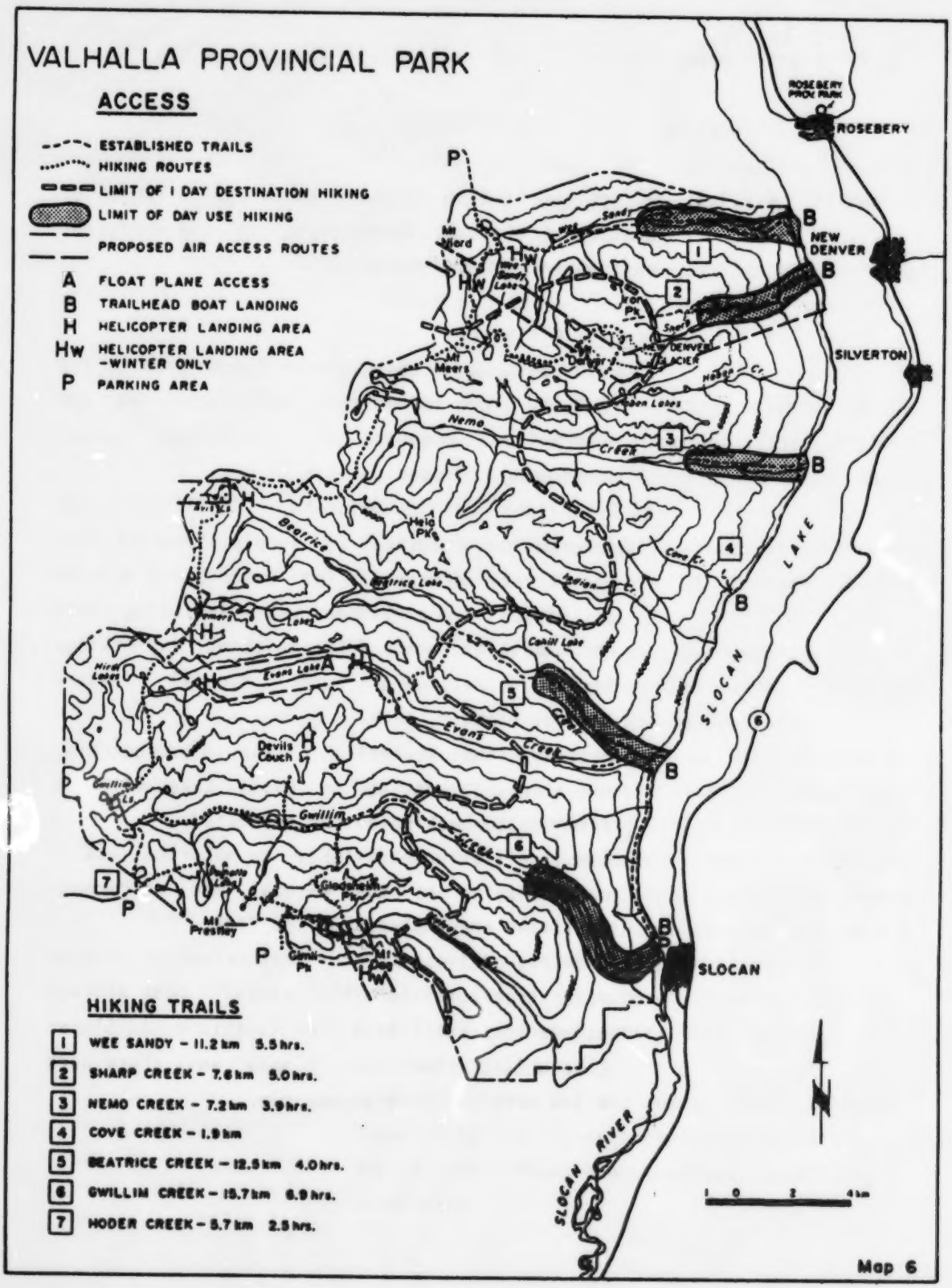
A major premise of Valhalla Park is that it will contribute to the Regional economy by attracting visitors and serving as a focal point for other tourism opportunities in the area. Because the varied land base encourages development of a relatively broad range of recreational opportunities, the Park is expected to appeal to a large market segment. In order to realize the economic potential of the Park for tourism, a marketing plan is required, setting target use levels for the various opportunities and identifying the means of achieving them.

6.1.2. Access Strategy

A basic principle of the plan is that virtually all elements of the public should be able to experience examples of the wide range of scenery and features offered by Valhalla Park as a representative Southern Columbia Mountains landscape. Implicit in this principle, however, is the qualification that all parts and all features of the Park cannot be equally accessible if a range of recreational experiences is also to be available. In practice, therefore, some lake, creek valley and alpine features are to be easily accessible on a day-use basis, while other comparable lakes, valleys and alpine areas can only be reached by longer hikes, some of which will offer cabin accommodation while others will require tenting. Still other specific Park alpine and lake features are to be accessible primarily by mechanized means, but general mechanized access to the Park is to be controlled owing to its potential to disrupt other visitors enjoyment of the park. Horse access is appropriate in the longest drainage of the Park, where fragile alpine zones will not be involved and hiking access to focal points is available by another route. Motor road access inside the Park is considered unnecessary and inappropriate. Mechanized conveyances such as motorcycles and A.T.V.'s are excluded from the Park under Park Act Regulation #52. Mountain bicycles are also considered incompatible with the park's natural and wilderness emphasis and the relatively low standard of its trails and will not be permitted unless in specifically posted areas or by letter of authority.

6.1.3. Information Strategy

The Parks Division's Slocan Valley Sub-Regional System Plan (1983) identifies Valhalla Park as a key attraction in an area of considerable recreation potential. The plan stresses the need for co-ordination of marketing and information services among all potential providers of recreational and tourism opportunities in the sub-region to obtain optimum economic benefits. Regional and local government as well as the private sector can do much to complement and supplement the Division's basic information services. Conversely, Park interpretation of human interaction with the Southern Columbia Mountains landscape can cross-refer to industrial and recreational activities outside the Park and information on Park opportunities can draw attention to private or community suppliers of recreational services in the area.


VALHALLA PROVINCIAL PARK
ACCESS
ESTABLISHED TRAILS
HIKING ROUTES
LIMIT OF I DAY DESTINATION HIKING
LIMIT OF DAY USE HIKING
PROPOSED AIR ACCESS ROUTES
A FLOAT PLANE ACCESS
B TRAILHEAD BOAT LANDING
H HELICOPTER LANDING AREA
Hw HELICOPTER LANDING AREA -WINTER ONLY
P PARKING AREA
ROSEBERY
NEW DENVER
SILVERTON
SLOCAN
SLOCAN LAKE
SLOCAN RIVER
Nemo Creek
Evans Creek
Gwillim Creek
Beatrice Creek
Cove Creek
Sharp Creek
Wee Sandy
Mt Meers
Mt Pressley
Devils Couch
HIKING TRAILS
1 WEE SANDY - 11.2 km 5.5 hrs.
2 SHARP CREEK - 7.6 km 5.0 hrs.
3 NEMO CREEK - 7.2 km 3.9 hrs.
4 COVE CREEK - 1.9 km
5 BEATRICE CREEK - 12.9 km 4.0 hrs.
6 GWILLIM CREEK - 15.7 km 6.9 hrs.
7 HODER CREEK - 5.7 km 2.5 hrs.
1 0 2 4 km
Map 6

6.2. Visitor Opportunities

6.2.1. Boating

6.2.1.1. Objective: To provide and encourage a range of boating activities appropriate to the different environments of the Park.

6.2.1.2. Special Actions:

a) Encourage boat access across Slocan Lake to the Park by providing required facilities and information programs as identified through monitoring and user surveys.

b) Establish and maintain facilities and information programs to supply "recreational opportunity packages" for water based touring activities along Slocan Lake, including cabin accommodation, camping, picnicking, day hiking, fishing, swimming and special feature appreciation.

c) Provide opportunities for backcountry, air-accessed boating on Evans Lake with no internal combustion motors permitted.

d) Close all other park lakes to motorboat use in consideration of the natural and wilderness qualities and emphasis of the Park.

e) Encourage private sector initiatives to provide water transportation, boat rental, boat storage and marina facilities from locations on Slocan Lake outside the Park to make west shore park sites more publicly accessible.

6.2.2. Fishing

6.2.2.1. Objectives:

a) To offer a range of high quality fishing opportunities appropriate to the different environments of the Park.

b) To facilitate fishing opportunities by providing a variety of access and accommodation types.

6.2.2.2. Specific Actions:

a) Provide trails and shoreline facilities on Slocan Lake to serve angling activities offshore (Slocan to Evans Creek, Sharp Creek to Wee Sandy Creek);

b) Provide trails for relatively accessible hike-in lake fishing opportunities at Drinnan Lake and Little Cahill Lake;

c) Provide trails for relatively accessible hike-in river fishing opportunities along Beatrice Creek, Nemo Creek, and Wee Sandy Creek;

d) Provide trails for access to backcountry lake and river fishing opportunities in Wee Sandy, Lower Nemo, Beatrice and Cahill drainages;

e) Retain trailless areas for remote, wilderness lake and river fishing opportunities in Upper Nemo, Evans Creek, Hird Lakes and west end of Beatrice Lake, capability permitting;

f) Authorize commercial mechanized access to Evans Lake for fly-in backcountry lake fishing opportunities;

g) Authorize commercial mechanized access to Upper Demers Lake for fly-in backcountry overnight alpine lake fishing opportunities, capability permitting;

h) Authorize horse use in Gwillim Creek as an alternate means of accessing river fishing opportunities;

i) Provide anglers with a range of accommodation options in the various park environments (cabins, camping).

6.2.3. Hunting [1]

6.2.3.1. Objective: To emphasize non-consumptive enjoyment rather than consumptive use of wildlife in the Park.

6.2.3.2. Specific Actions:

a) Hunting will not be promoted as a recreational activity in Valhalla Park.

b) Hunting in the Park will be subject to the Resource Management Policies of this plan and Fish and Wildlife Branch Regulations. (see 5.5.2. d, e, f.)

6.2.4. Hiking

6.2.4.1. Objectives:

a) To maintain the natural and wilderness qualities of the Park by emphasizing hiking as the prevailing method of accessing Park features.

b) To offer a range of hiking opportunities in the different environments of the Park by providing a variety of access and accommodation options.

6.2.4.2. Specific Actions:

a) Provide relatively easy day hiking opportunities originating from roadheads immediately outside the Park (Slocan-Evans, Hoder-Drinnan), from boat access only sites (Nemo, Sharp and Wee

[1] See Appendix 1, pp. 11 and 66 for discussion.

Sandy Creeks), and from a very few prescribed air access sites generally removed from ground access (Demers, Avis, Evans Lakes).

b) Provide extended backcountry trail hiking opportunities through the various environments of the Park: Low elevation (Slocan-Evans); mid-range (Wee Sandy, Sharp, Beatrice, Gwillim); and high elevation (Gwillim Lakes, Mulvey Basin).

c) Retain Wilderness Zones (e.g. Nemo Creek, Evans Creek south fork) without developed trails or facilities to offer the experience of wilderness travel and to ensure minimal human interference with sensitive resources.

d) Establish a Type III to Type IV standard or slightly lower, for Valhalla trails. In alpine areas, use cairn-marked routes where appropriate instead of built trails. In fragile vegetation or soil areas, lay out, construct and maintain trails adequately to prevent resource deterioration.

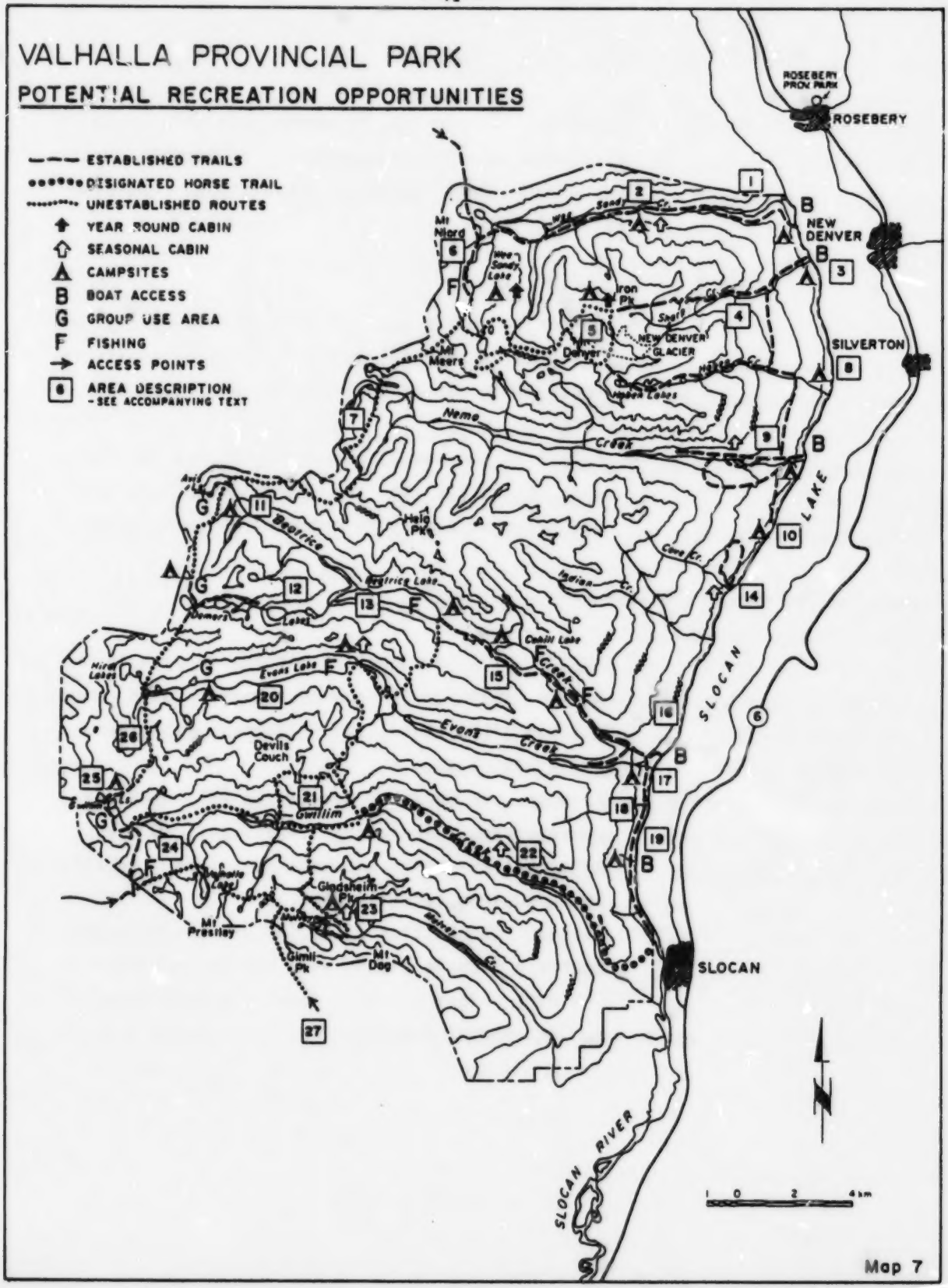
e) Provide a variety of accommodation types to encourage and support extended hiking and associated opportunities in a range of environments, subject to Park zoning and use prescriptions:

Wilderness: No identified campsites or designated camping areas.

Natural Environment, within Development Sub-zones: Designated camping areas or constructed campsites, trail shelters, or cabins (by prescription). (See also 6.2.10.)

MAP 7 POTENTIAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

1. WEE SANDY BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, BEACH USE.
2. WEE SANDY CREEK: HIKING, CAMPING, VIEWING, TRAIL, SEASONAL CABIN.
3. SHARP CREEK BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, BEACH USE.
4. SHARP CREEK: DAY HIKING, VIEWING.
5. NEW DENVER GLACIER: ALPINE MEADOWS, HIKING, VIEWING, NO TRAILS, CAMPING, SKI MOUNTAINEERING, YEAR ROUND CABIN.
6. WEE SANDY LAKE: DESTINATION AREA, HIKING, FISHING, CAMPING, YEAR ROUND CABIN, SKI MOUNTAINEERING, HELICOPTER ACCESS (WINTER AND SUPPLIES).
7. NORTH DIVIDE: HIKING, CAMPING, ALPINE TRAVERSE.
8. LOST CABIN BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, BEACH USE.
9. NEMO CREEK: DAY HIKING, MOUNTAINEERING, SEASONAL CABIN, NATURE TRAIL, VIEWING.
10. HOMESTEAD BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, BEACH USE.
11. AVIS LAKES: DESTINATION AREA, AIR ACCESS, GROUP USE, ALPINE HIKING, VIEWING, GUIDED TOURS.
12. DEMERS LAKES: DESTINATION AREA, AIR ACCESS, GROUP USE, ALPINE HIKING AND TRAILS, CAMPING, VIEWING.
13. BEATRICE LAKE: DESTINATION AREA, CAMPING, FISHING, BOATING.
14. COVE CREEK BEACH: BEACH USE, VIEWING, SEASONAL CABIN, NATURE TRAIL.
15. CAHILL LAKES - BEATRICE CREEK: DAY HIKING, CAMPING, FISHING.
16. SPRING BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, BEACH USE, VIEWING.
17. SOUTH EVANS BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, BEACH USE, VIEWING.
18. SHORELINE: DAY HIKING, VIEWING, BEACH USE, TRAIL.
19. PEBBLE BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, BEACH USE.
20. EVANS LAKE: AIR ACCESS, FISHING, CAMPING, SEASONAL CABIN, BOATING, GROUP USE.
21. DEVILS RANGE: MOUNTAINEERING, WILDERNESS CAMPING, NO TRAILS.
22. GWILLIM CREEK: HORSE ACCESS TRAIL, WILDERNESS USE, SEASONAL CABIN, MOUNTAINEERING, BASE CAMP.
23. MULVEY BASIN: DESTINATION AREA, MOUNTAINEERING, GROUP USE, CAMPING, ALPINE HIKING, VIEWING, BASE CABIN, TRAILS.
24. DRINNON LAKE AND DRINNON PASS: HIKE IN DAY FISHING, PICNICKING, VIEWING TRAILS.
25. GWILLIM LAKES: DESTINATION AREA, HIKE IN USE, CAMPING, GROUP USE, ALPINE HIKING, VIEWING TRAILS.
26. SOUTH DIVIDE: WILDERNESS HIKING AND CAMPING, ALPINE TRAVERSE, NO TRAILS.
27. BANNOCK BURN ROAD: POTENTIAL ACCESS ROAD BYPASSING PRIVATE PROPERTY.


VALHALLA PROVINCIAL PARK
POTENTIAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES
ESTABLISHED TRAILS
DESIGNATED HORSE TRAIL
UNESTABLISHED ROUTES
YEAR ROUND CABIN
SEASONAL CABIN
CAMPSITES
BOAT ACCESS
GROUP USE AREA
FISHING
ACCESS POINTS
AREA DESCRIPTION - SEE ACCOMPANYING TEXT
ROSEBERY PROV. PARK
ROSEBERY
NEW DENVER
SILVERTON
SLOCAN
SLOCAN LAKE
SLOCAN RIVER
Mt Niord
Wee Sandy Lake
Sandy Cr.
Iron Pk.
Shelf
NEW DENVER GLACIER
Mt Meers
Hidden Lakes
Nemo
Creek
Beatrice
Halo Pk.
Beatrice Lake
Demers Lakes
Indian Cr.
Cowan Cr.
Cowan Lake
Hirst Lakes
Evans Lake
Evans Creek
Devils Couch
Devils Lakes
Gwillim
Gwillim Creek
Glacier Cr.
Glacier Pk.
Mt Pressley
Gimli Pk.
Mt Dag
0 2 4 km
Map 7

6.2.5. Horse Use

6.2.5.1. Objective: To provide for horse use only where it is appropriate in consideration of terrain, trail and general environmental conditions, and other recreationists.

6.2.5.2. Specific Actions:

a) Authorize horse use under Park Use Permit or Letter of Authority, initially only on trails in the Gwillim Creek drainage below Tracey Cooper Lake.

b) Authorize no new permanent facilities for horse use activities in the Park beyond any trail upgrading necessary to protect the environment.

6.2.6. Mechanized Uses

6.2.6.1. Objective: To de-emphasize mechanized uses in the Park in favour of non-mechanized uses more compatible with natural and wilderness experiences.

6.2.6.2. Specific Actions:

a) Pursuant to Park Act Regulation #52, mechanized conveyances, including A.T.V.'s, O.R.V.'s, motorcycles and snowmobiles, are totally excluded from Valhalla Park.

b) Pursuant to Section 3.(1).(3) of the Park Act, mountain bicycle riding will not be permitted in the park unless in specifically posted areas or by letter of authority.

c) Internal combustion engines will not be permitted on any upland lakes in the park.

d) Except for management and emergency operations, mechanized access will be restricted to commercial operators holding valid Park Use Permits, which will specify schedules and access routes.[1]

1. Mechanized access for overnight uses only will be limited to the following locations:
   a) Evans Lake (year round)
   b) Upper Demers Lake alpine group camp (year round)
   c) Avis Lakes alpine group camp (year round)
   d) Wee Sandy Lake, New Denver Galcier and Mulvey Basin cabin sites (winter only)

2. Occasional or exceptional mechanized access may be authorized on a case by case basis where the following criteria can be met:
   a) area to be accessed is otherwise remote and on or sufficiently near Park Boundaries as to require minimal travel over park use areas;

[1] See Appendix 1, F.7. e) pp. 76-78 for analysis of the mechanized access issue.

b) access is provided to remote, overnight, recreational opportunities in winter without undue disturbance to non-mechanized park users;

c) access is required to an approved research project;

3. Commercial heli-skiing (skier drop off and pickup for each run or for day use) and heli-hiking (hiker drop off and pick up for day use) will not be permitted in the Park.

6.2.7. Mountaineering

6.2.7.1. Objective: To provide a range of mountaineering opportunities including day access climbing, relatively accessible camp or hut-based climbing and more remote, extended expeditionary climbing.

6.2.7.2. Specific Actions:

a) provide day-range trail access to the Park's most outstanding climbing area, Mulvey Basin.

b) provide trail access to the western end of the Devil's range climbing area via Gwillim Lakes.

c) provide cabin accommodation supporting extended mountaineering activities in Mulvey Basin.

d) permit mechanized access for overnight trips only to Demers Lakes, Avis Lakes and Evans Lake (see also 6.2.6.2. c).

e) retain some important climbing areas in the park in wilderness zones in order to protect options for wilderness expeditionary mountaineering.

6.2.8. Winter Recreation

6.2.8.1. Objective: To offer a range of non-mechanized winter recreation opportunities in the different environments of the Park.

6.2.8.2. Specific Actions:

a) Alpine ski touring will be encouraged in appropriate backcountry terrain through provision of cabin accommodation and prescribed helicopter access at Wee Sandy Lake, New Denver Glacier, Mulvey Basin, and possibly at Upper Demers Lake and Avis Lakes.

b) Commercial helicopter skiing (involving multiple drop-offs and pick-ups) will not be permitted in the Park.

c) Opportunities for cross-country skiing, snowshoeing and winter camping in the Park will be investigated, particularly in the southern drainages of the Park.

d) In keeping with Park Act Regulation 53, snowmobiles will not be permitted in Valhalla Park.

6.2.9. Group Use

6.2.9.1. Objective: To provide for group use in settings reflecting the range of environments in the Park, and a variety of accommodation types.

6.2.9.2. Specific Actions:

a) Summer ground-access group use in an alpine setting will be encouraged by provision of a durable site at Gwillim Lakes.

b) Summer and winter mechanized access backcountry group use will be encouraged by provision of durable sites and/or cabin accommodation at Upper Domers Lake, Avis Lakes and Evans Lake.

c) Summer ground-access and winter mechanized access alpine group use will be encouraged by provision of cabins at Wee Sandy Lake, New Denver Glacier and Mulvey Basin.

d) Water access group use will be considered in campground design at Wee Sandy Beach, Homestead Beach and South Evans Beach.

e) Commercially guided group use of the Park will be encouraged under permit where facilities and general public uses are compatible and no permanent private camps or caches are involved.

6.2.10. Overnight Accommodation

6.2.10.1. Objective: To structure a range of accommodation options and service levels supporting recreational activities in the various park environments and in various seasons.

6.2.10.2. Specific Actions:

a) Provide no designated or formal accommodations in Wilderness zones.

b) Provide camping sites for relatively heavy use
- on the Slocan Lakeshore at South Evans Beach, Homestead Beach, Wee Sandy Beach;
- in the backcountry at Mulvey Basin, Gwillim Lakes, Evans Lake, Little Cahill Lake, Cahill Lake, Beatrice Lake East, Wee Sandy Lake West and South, New Denver Glacier;

c) Provide camping sites for lighter use levels
   - on the Slocan Lakeshore at Pebble Beach (if acquired), Spring Beach, Cove Creek Beach, Lost Cabin Beach, Sharp Creek Beach;
   - in the backcountry at Drinnan Lake, Demers Lakes, Avis Lakes, Iron Creek (Wee Sandy).

d) Provide shelters/cabins with no additional services
   - on the Slocan Lakeshore at South Evans Beach, Cove Creek, Homestead Beach and Wee Sandy Beach;
   - in the backcountry at Mulvey Basin, Iron Creek (Wee Sandy), Wee Sandy Lake, and New Denver Glacier.

e) Entertain proposals for concessionaire - provided air accessed group camping facilities in Development Sub-zones at Upper Demers Lake and Evans Lake, and consider upgrading to cabin or small lodge levels if potential and performance are satisfactory.

f) Recognize private lodge development on Slocan Lakeshore inholdings as potentially complementary to Valhalla Park interests and encourage cooperative planning by private landowners considering such development.

g) Recognize the complementary role of outside park auto-access destination facilities (hotels, motels, resorts, lodges, bed and breakfasts, campgrounds) to accommodate park day users.

h) In cooperation with Ministry of Forests and Lands, plan for development of a public campground at Wragge Beach with eventual Provincial Park status.

i) Authorize commercial mechanized access to accommodation facilities as provided in 6.2.7.2. d).

6.2.11. Natural and Cultural Resource Appreciation

6.2.11.1. Objective: To encourage public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the elements comprising the Southern Columbia Mountains regional landscape and the special natural and cultural features of Valhalla Park.

6.2.11.2. Specific Actions:

a) Interpret park geology and hydrology through displays, publications and guided visits.

b) Interpret both representative and unique park vegetation through displays, publications and guided visits in a manner that will improve both conservation and safety awareness (e.g. yellow cedar and salal features; poison ivy and hazard trees).

c) Interpret wildlife features through displays, publications and guided visits in a manner that will improve both conservation and safety awareness (e.g. mountain goat habitat; grizzly bear feeding areas and habits).

d) With assistance from Heritage Conservation Branch, design an interpretive program to present area pre-history with special reference to park pictographs and other archaeological sites and to place particular stress on Indian use of the Southern Columbia Mountains resource base.

e) Design an interpretive program to present historical resource activities in the Park. Encourage area industry to develop complementary interpretation/information programs on modern resource activities outside the Park.

f) Emphasize the high visual quality of the Park as viewed from the east side of Slocan Lake by cooperating with appropriate authorities, associations and commercial tour operators to provide information and interpretation of

Valhalla Park at key sfghtseeing viewpoints outside the Park (e.g. Slocan lookout, Silverton Lookout, Silverton, New Denver, Rosebery).

g) Encourage and authorize educational programs in wilderness skills, environmental studies and natural and cultural history within the Park where facilities and general public uses are compatible and no permanent private camps or caches are involved.

h) Encourage private sector preparation of commercially viable promotional or informational products relating to Valhalla Park themes.

6.3. Management Services

6.3.1. Headquarters, Service Yards and Parking

a) Valhalla Park will be managed within the West Kootenay District with headquarters at Kokanee Creek Park.

b) If necessary for management or operational efficiency of Valhalla Park, small service depots will be established at appropriate locations.

c) Arrangements for park user parking facilities and information at boat launch and roadhead access points outside park boundaries will be negotiated and jointly planned with the authorities having jurisdiction (Village Councils, T.F.L. licencee, Forest Service).

6.3.2. Visitor Centre

a) Parks Division will not develop a separate visitor centre for Valhalla Park. The Division will approach local village councils and tourism associations about sharing or supplementing existing visitor information facilities and services both within and on approaches to the Slocan Valley.

b) Valhalla Park themes will be presented in the West Kootenay Visitor Centre at Kokanee Creek Park.

6.3.3 Management and Enforcement

Management and enforcement functions will require a Park Ranger presence as use levels increase. Areas requiring particular attention will be:

- Evans, Beatrice and Wee Sandy Lakes - enforcement of access regulations firearms regulations and fishing regulations;
- Trail accessed alpine areas (notably Gwillim Lakes, Wee Sandy Lake, New Denver meadows) - resource conservation
- Air accessed alpine sites (Demers, Avis, Mulvey)
- Slocan Lake shoreline - water safety, fire and litter regulations
- winter use areas - avalanche safety
- Bear-human conflict areas

Park Management activities may override mechanized access provisions of this plan where public recreational experiences are not frequently impaired.

6.3.4. Management Accommodation

Where accommodation may be required for backcountry operations, management or enforcement personnel, it will be situated in high concern nodes and integrated as closely as possible with other facilities.

6.3.5. Management Information and Research

a) Scholarly research on social science topics relating to visitor use patterns, visitor enjoyment, visitor perceptions of Park experiences and other related topics will be encouraged under Park Use Permit where it does not interfere unacceptably with visitor use and enjoyment.

b) Trail registers, counters, and other sampling techniques will be developed by the Division to monitor and evaluate use patterns and determine trends relative to future marketing efforts.

6.3.6. Standards

Site and facility design standards will be maintained to Provincial Park quality levels. Attention will be paid to safety, visual values and operational efficiency while providing rustic, durable and cost effective products.

6.3.7. Safety

Safety and health of park visitors and management staff will be given high priority:

- identified natural hazards easily accessible to the public will be appropriately posted, (e.g. water safety on Slocan Lake) removed (e.g. hazard trees) or mitigated.
- potable water supplies will be maintained in high use areas.
- an internal and external communications system will be provided for the Park as an urgent necessity for management efficiency and staff and public safety.
- toilet systems will meet Health Ministry guidelines.
- high use areas will receive periodic safety inspections.
- Parks Division will put its resources at the disposal of R.C.M.P. and Province Emergency Program authorities in the event of any search and rescue emergency in the Park. Search and rescue emergency situations will automatically override mechanized access restrictions of this plan.
- a search and rescue strategy will be prepared for the Park.

6.4. Marketing

6.4.1. Marketing Strategy

6.4.1.1. The overall marketing strategy for Valhalla Park will be to promote optimum use of the Park's wide range of backcountry recreational opportunities in regional, provincial and extra-provincial markets, packaging the Park's products among the variety of attractions to be found in the Slocan Valley.

6.4.1.2. Parks Division (Visitor Services) will develop a Visitor Services Plan for the Park.

6.4.2. Products

6.4.2.1. Valhalla Park "products" are a range of backcountry outdoor recreational activities on a particularly high quality, natural, scenic resource base. [1] The following products are listed in perceived order of importance on the basis of potential use levels:

TABLE 2 - Recreation Opportunities

Opportunities	Activities	Access Mode	Supporting Facilities	Area Park (Zone)
Natural Environment Zones	Day hiking	Foot	Trails	NE1,2,3, 6,7,8
		Boat	Trails	NE1,2
		Air	Cabins, camp-sites	NE5
	Backpacking/ overnight hiking	Foot	Trails, cabins	NE1,
		Air	Cabins, camps,	NE5

[1] Derived from analysis by Hall, Phase I Tourism Analysis, p. 32.

TABLE 2 - Recreation Opportunities (Continued)

Lake fishing	Foot	Trails, cabins, camps	NE1,2,3,4,7
	Boat	Beach Facilities	NE1,2,3
River Fishing	Foot	Trails, cabins, camps	NE1,3,6
Beach/Picnic	Foot, boat	Toilets, tables	NE2
	Boat	Toilets, tables	NE1
Boating	Surface	Shore sites	NE1,2
	Air	Dock, cabin, camp	NE4
Winter Use	Air (foot)	Cabins	NE1,5,8
	Day Ski Touring	None	All
	Overnight Ski Touring	Cabins	NE1,5
Heritage Appreciation	Vehicle (outside Park)	Viewpoints, signs	Slocan Lake East Side
	Foot, boat	Signs, info	NE1,2,3,8
Mountaineering	Foot	Trails, cabins	NE1,7,8
Group Use	Foot	Trails, shelters, camps	NE2,7
	Boat	Shelters, camps	NE1,2
	Air	Cabins	NE4,5
Horse Use	Horse	Trail, camps	NE6

TABLE 2 - Recreation Opportunities (Continued)

Wilderness Zones	Backpacking	Foot	None	W1,2
	Mountaineering	Foot	None	W1,2
	Lake Fishing	Foot	None	W1,2
	River Fishing	Foot	None	W1,2
	Winter Use	Ski Touring	None	W1,2

6.4.3. Markets

6.4.3.1. The market area for Valhalla Park and the Slocan Valley has been defined (Hall, Phase 1 Tourism Analysis, p. 53 ff) as 50% Regional and Provincial, with the balance consisting of Alberta, Pacific Northwest, other Canada, other U.S. and international, in descending order of importance. The best potential growth areas are considered to be regional.

6.4.3.2. Market client groups for Valhalla Park will all tend to share an appreciation of the natural environment and back country opportunities represented by this park, but the diversity of these opportunities will appeal to a broader spectrum of "customers" than in most backcountry parks. Client groups are listed below in perceived order of importance to the park, followed by the opportunities and park areas considered to have most direct appeal to them.

1. Active outdoor recreationists - hiking, fishing, boating/beach, natural and cultural resource appreciation, mountaineering, winter use, group use (throughout park, but mainly in less easily accessible, more physically challenging areas and in winter activities).

2. Camping families - hiking, fishing, boating/beach, natural and cultural resource appreciation, horse use, group use (based mainly on Slocan Lake shoreline, more accessible upland areas such as Gwillim Lakes, facility-based backcountry).

3. Mature couples - hiking, fishing, boating/beach, natural and cultural resource appreciation, horse use, group use, winter use (Slocan Lake shoreline, more accessible upland areas, air accessed cabins or lodges, day use from east side accommodations).

5. Adult Groups (e.g. naturalists) - hiking, fishing, natural and cultural resource appreciation, group use, winter use (shoreline and air accessed alpine group camping situations, viewing from east side).

6. Teenage groups (e.g. scouts) - hiking, fishing, boating/beach, natural and cultural resource appreciation, group use (outdoor skills activities on Slocan Lake shoreline and in more accessible backcountry).

6.4.4. Performance Targets

6.4.4.1. Target Setting Process

The following steps in the master planning process have led to a point at which optimum use targets can be proposed for general areas of Valhalla Park:

- identifying the capability of the land base to support particular recreational activities (see Appendix 1, p. 27-39 and 53-62).

- recognizing any constraints upon such activities as may be imposed by conservation or safety considerations (see Section 4, Zoning).
- recognizing any constraints upon such activities as may be imposed by objectives to provide a particular quality of experience (see Appendix 1, p. 53-55; and Section 4, Zoning).
- identifying facility and service levels required to provide the desired type, level and quality of recreational activity (see Section 4, Zoning, and Section 6.2, Visitor Opportunities).

The other performance measurement factors - cost per user, operation cost recovery percentage and visitor satisfaction percentage will be defined through the Visitor Service Planning process.

6.4.4.2. Proposed Use Targets for 1996

a) 6,000 visitor days of Slocan Lake shoreline use
b) 2,000 visitor days of backcountry day use
c) 7,000 visitor days of backcountry overnight use
(15,000 total)

6.4.4.3. Short Term Use Targets

Short term use targets will be established through the Visitor Service Planning/Performance Measuring process. As part of this process, individual opportunity ("product"), and user group ("customer") target levels may also be identified.

6.4.5. Packaging and Promotion

6.4.5.1. The Slocan Valley and West Kootenay region surrounding the park offer "products" highly complementary to Valhalla Park, including scenic driving tours, attractive heritage communities, historic mining relics, arts and crafts exhibits,

cultural events, hot springs and accessible alpine meadows. In order to optimize both park use and benefits to local communities, marketing, promotion and visitor information services must be closely co-ordinated between the Parks Division and local government and private sector tourist interests. Valhalla Park can thus be viewed as a major element in the expansion of tourism in the region.

6.4.5.2. Relatively light use and relatively basic facilities are prerequisites to maintaining the backcountry appeal of Valhalla Park. More intensive uses and more sophisticated facilities and services complementing and extending the Park's range of opportunities should be provided and promoted outside and adjacent to the Park by other sectors, to the benefit of the surrounding communities and region.

6.4.5.3. Specific actions required to move Valhalla Park toward realization of its performance targets are identified in the Plan Implementation section of this document.

7. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The following tables indicate actions necessary to achieve the intent of the Valhalla Park Master Plan through the Planning, Visitor Services and Resource Services programs of the Parks Division. Implementation may involve all levels of Division administration (headquarters, regional and district). Although actions are listed in a generally sequential order and some actions are linked with others, no strict order of priority is intended and no time frame is implied.

7.1. Planning (Regional and District)

Action	General Priority
Acquire access to Bannock Burn road/ Mulvey Basin	Completed
Negotiate acquisition of Lot 10396 (Pebble Beach)	High
Negotiate Gwillim Creek public access through D.L. 8939 & 12795	Moderate
Communicate with west shore Slocan Lake private owners	Moderate
Negotiate agreement with S.F.P. re. Drinnon Lake management	Completed
Adjust Park boundary (Drinnon Lake and foreshore)	In Process
Study Wragge Creek beach campground options	High
Monitor Slocan lakeshore boat use and survey users re facilities	Moderate
Specifically locate and design cabins, campgrounds and shelters	Moderate
Specifically locate and design trails and bridges	Moderate

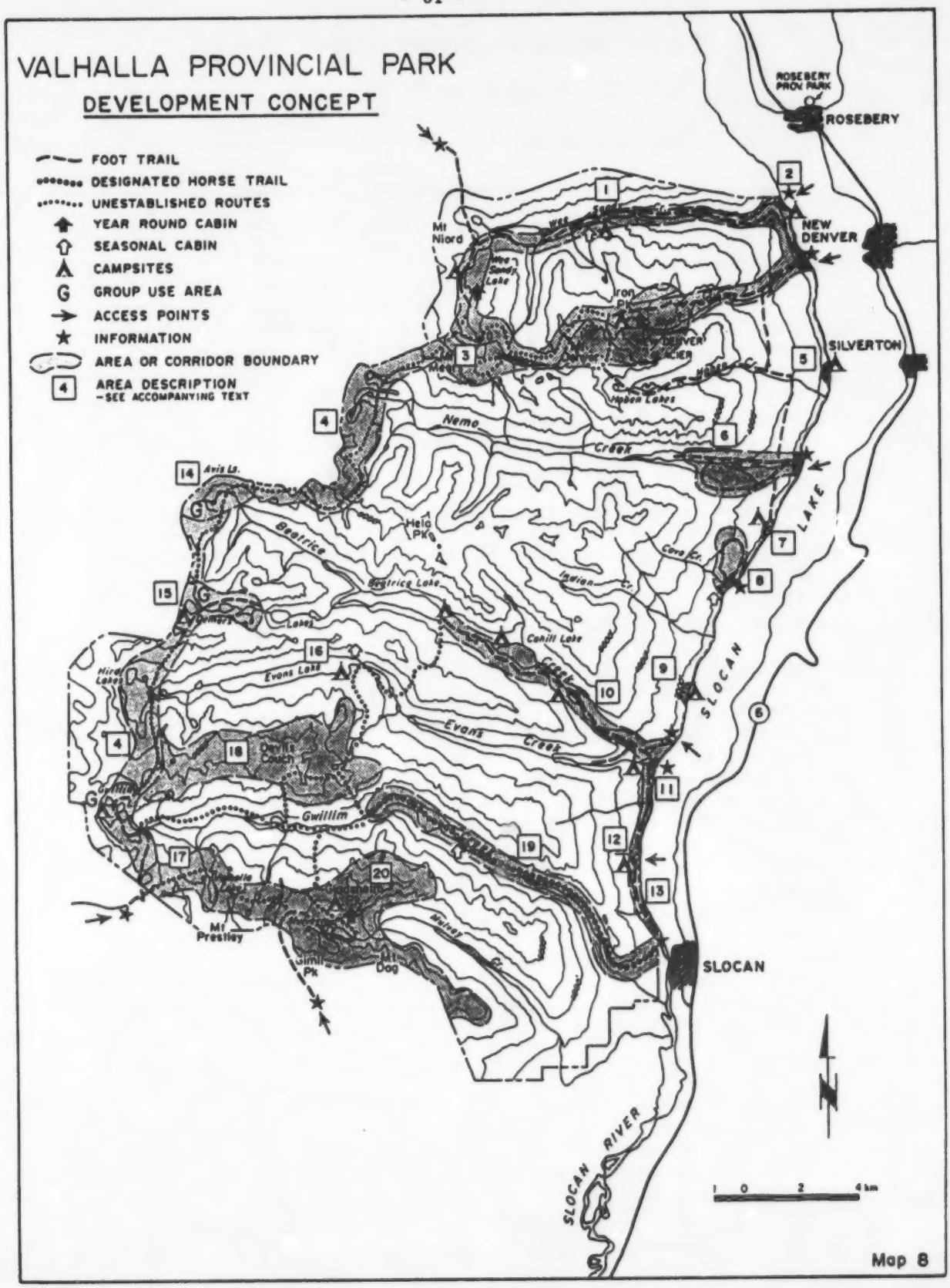
7.2. Resource (Regional and District) Services

7.2.1. Program Actions

	General Priority
Issue P.U.P. for C.B.C. transmitter site, Slocan	Completed
Issue P.U.P.'s for Slocan area cottage sites	Completed
Issue P.U.P.'s for all private water-works in Park	Moderate
Issue P.U.P.'s for private access to D.L. 10396 and 1253	Moderate
Monitor alpine vegetation in use areas	Moderate
Develop vegetation/forest management strategy	Moderate
Develop fire management plans	Moderate
Monitor wildlife activity and patterns	High
Develop a Fish and Wildlife Management strategy	Moderate
Conduct small lakes stocking and enhancement studies	High
Conduct assessment of visually sensitive areas	Moderate
Develop and maintain a park resource inventory	Moderate

MAP 8 DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

1. WEE SANDY - SHARP CREEK LOOP: 3-5 DAY WILDERNESS HIKING TRIP; YEAR ROUND CABIN (WEE SANDY LAKE AND NEW DENVER GLACIER); SEASONAL CABIN (WEE SANDY CREEK); CAMPSITES; TRAIL IMPROVEMENT FROM SLOCAN LAKE TO WEE SANDY LAKE AND NEW DENVER GLACIER; FUTURE TRAILS TO HUBEN AND NEMO CREEK.
2. WEE SANDY BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, SHELTER, BEACH USE.
3. ALPINE SKI TOURING: 5-7 DAY SKI TRIPS IN WEE SANDY LAKE/NEW DENVER GLACIER AREAS; AIR ACCESS; CABIN ACCOMMODATION (CAPACITY 10).
4. DIVIDE: 5-7 DAY WILDERNESS BACKPACKING TRAVERSE; NO FACILITIES.
5. LOST CABIN BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, BEACH USE.
6. NEMO CREEK: 1/2 TO 1 DAY NATURE HIKES TO VIEW NEMO ROCK WALLS AND MOUNTAIN GOATS; TRAIL UPGRADING AND LOOP DEVELOPMENT; TRAIL CONNECTION TO HOMESTEAD CAMPGROUND.
7. HOMESTEAD BEACH: CAMPING, BEACH USE, PICNICKING, SHELTER.
8. COVE CREEK BEACH: BEACH USE, SEASONAL CABIN (CAPACITY 4), NATURE TRAIL.
9. SPRING BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, BEACH USE.
10. BEATRICE CREEK: 1-4 DAYS WILDERNESS CAMPING AND FISHING AT A CHAIN OF LAKES; TRAIL UPGRADING TO BEATRICE LAKE; CAMPSITES AT LITTLE CAHILL LAKE, CAHILL LAKE AND BEATRICE LAKE.
11. SOUTH EVANS BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, BEACH USE, SHELTER.
12. PEBBLE BEACH: CAMPING, PICNICKING, BEACH USE.
13. SHORELINE TRAIL: DAY HIKING, VIEWING AND BEACH CAMPING ALONG SLOCAN LAKE; TRAIL COMPLETION FOR SLOCAN TO EVANS CREEK; FOOT BRIDGE OVER EVANS CREEK TO BEATRICE LAKE TRAIL.
14. AVIS LAKES: 3-5 DAY WILDERNESS GROUP CAMPING; DESTINATION HIKING; AIR AND FOOT ACCESS; CAMPSITES (CAPACITY 10).
15. DEMERS LAKES: 3-7 DAY WILDERNESS EXCURSIONS; AIR AND FOOT ACCESS; TENT FRAME OR CABIN ACCOMMODATION FOR GROUPS (CAPACITY 16), CAMPSITES, TRAILS.
16. EVANS LAKE: CAMPSITES; GROUP USE; DESTINATION AND FLY-IN FISHING; SEASONAL CABIN (CAPACITY 6).
17. DRINNON - MULVEY HIGH ROUTE: 2 DAY ALPINE TRAVERSE; NO FACILITIES.
18. DEVILS RANGE: 2-4 DAY MOUNTAINEERING EXCURSIONS; NO FACILITIES.
19. GWILLIM CREEK: 2 DAY GUIDED HORSE TRIPS; WILDLIFE VIEWING AND MOUNTAINEERING ACCESS; SEASONAL CABIN (CAPACITY 6).
20. MULVEY BASIN: 2-7 DAY CLIMBING AND VIEWING DESTINATION AREA; YEAR ROUND ALPINE HUT; CAMPSITES; TRAILS.


VALHALLA PROVINCIAL PARK
DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT
FOOT TRAIL
DESIGNATED HORSE TRAIL
UNESTABLISHED ROUTES
YEAR ROUND CABIN
SEASONAL CABIN
CAMPSITES
GROUP USE AREA
ACCESS POINTS
INFORMATION
AREA OR CORRIDOR BOUNDARY
AREA DESCRIPTION -SEE ACCOMPANYING TEXT
ROSEBERY PROV PARK
ROSEBERY
NEW DENVER
SILVERTON
SLOCAN
SLOCAN LAKE
SLOCAN RIVER
Mt Niord
Nemo Creek
Beatrice
Beatrice Lake
Hela Pk
Indian Cr.
Cahill Lake
Cahill Creek
Evans Lake
Evans Creek
Gwillim
Mt Prestley
Mt Dag
Summit Pk
Avis Lk.
Hird Lakes
Devil's Couch
Iron Pk
Hoben Lakes
Denver Glacier
Carn Cr.
Helmet Cr.
1 0 2 4 km
Map 8

7.2.2. Capital Development Actions

7.2.2.1. Trails and Access

	General Priority
Trailhead at Slocan City	High
Slocan-Evans Creek shoreline trail - 6 km	Completed
Bridge at Evans Creek	Completed
Sharp Creek to Wee Sandy trailhead trail - 2 km	High
Homestead Beach to Nemo Creek trail - 2 km	Moderate
Hoder Creek trailhead - Drinnon - Gwillim Lakes trail - 5.7 km	Completed
Wee Sandy Creek trail completion and upgrading - 15 km	High
Wragge Creek to Wee Sandy Beach trail - 4 km	Moderate
Bridge over Wee Sandy Creek	Moderate
Beatrice Creek trail upgrading - 12.5 km	Moderate
Sharp Creek trail upgrading and extension - 9.6 km	Moderate
Bannock Burn trailhead to Mulvey Basin trail - 3 km	High
Nemo Creek trail upgrading - 4 km	Moderate
Nemo Creek interpretive trail loops - 3 km	High
Cove Creek interpretive trail completion - 2 km	High
Demers Lake area trails - 2 km	Low
Mulvey Basin area trails - 2 km	Moderate
Gwillim Creek horse trail upgrading - 14 km	Low
Hoben Creek - Sharp Creek loop trail - 10 km	Low
Hoben Creek - Nemo Creek connector trail - 3 km	Low
Caribou Creek - Niord Col - Wee Sandy Lake trail - 8 km	Low

7.2.2.2. Campgrounds

	General Priorities
Wee Sandy Beach (+ 8 units)	High
Homestead Beach (+ 12 units)	High
South Evans Beach (+ 10 units)	High
Lost Cabin Beach (+ 2 units)	Moderate
Spring Beach (+ 2 units)	Moderate
Pebble Beach (if acquired; presently private) (+ 3 units)	High
Wee Sandy Trail mid-point (+ 2 units)	Moderate
Wee Sandy Lake West (+ 2 units)	Moderate
Wee Sandy Lake South (+ 3 units)	Moderate
New Denver Glacier (+ 2 units)	Moderate
Little Cahill Lake outlet (+ 3 units)	Moderate
Little Cahill Lake Inlet (+ 2 units)	Moderate
Cahill Lake (+ 3 units)	Moderate
Beatrice Lake (+ 5 units)	Moderate
Evans Lake East (+ 3 units)	Moderate
Avis Lakes (+ 2 units)	Low
Demers Lakes (+ 2 units)	Low
Gwillim Lakes	High
Mulvey Basin	Moderate

7.2.2.3. Group Campgrounds

Demers Lakes (12 persons)	Moderate
Evans Lake (12 persons)	Moderate
Avis Lakes (12 persons)	Low
Gwillim Lakes (12 persons)	High

7.2.2.4. Cabins

Wee Sandy Lake (capacity 10)	High
Mulvey Basin (10)	High
New Denver Glacier (10)	High
Demers Lakes (16)	Low
Evans Lake	Moderate

7.2.2.5. Shelters

	General Priority
Wee Sandy Beach	Moderate
Homestead Beach	High
South Evans Beach	High
Wee Sandy Trail mid-point	Low

7.3. Visitor Services (Region and District)

7.3.1. Program Actions

	General Priority
Advertise for Demers Lake heli-access camp permittee	High
Advertise for commercial air carrier permits	High
Advertise for Gwillim Creek horse-use permittee	Moderate
Investigate new Park Act regulations for air access use control	High
Conduct historical research on early logging and settlement	Moderate
Develop a Visitor Services Plan	High
Develop and continue joint marketing, promotion and information	High
Monitor effects of marketing and promotion on use	High

7.3.2. Information Facilities

	General Priority

7.4. Park Management

Prepare capital maintenance plans as required	High
Prepare staffing plans relating to use and resource demands	High
Evolve management procedures for cabins	Moderate
Evolve management procedures for Evans Lake air access	Moderate
Prepare a search and rescue plan	Moderate
Monitor use levels and obtain visitor information and satisfaction data	High

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APPENDIX 2: B.C. PARKS ZONING SYSTEM

FIGURE 2 DETAILED ZONE DESCRIPTIONS

ZONE	INTENSIVE RECREATION	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	WILDERNESS	NATURE CONSERVANCY	INTEGRATED RESOURCE USE
OBJECTIVE	to provide for a variety of readily accessible facility-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities	to provide for a variety of easily accessible off-road outdoor recreation opportunities in a largely undisturbed natural environment.	to provide for backcountry recreation opportunities in a remote natural environment.	to protect a remote, undisturbed natural landscape and to provide backcountry recreation opportunities dependent on a pristine environment.	to provide for the integration of recreation and non-recreational extractive uses in a Recreation Area while protecting existing outdoor recreation values
USE LEVEL	high density and relatively long duration types of use	Relatively low use but high enough to preclude any sense of wilderness isolation	Low use, compatible with emphasis on obtaining solitary experiences and a wilderness atmosphere; levels of use may be controlled to maintain low densities	very low use, to provide solitary experiences and a wilderness atmosphere; levels of use may be controlled to protect the environment	low use
MEANS OF ACCESS	. all-weather public roads, or . other types of access where use levels are exceptionally high (See "Impacts" below)	off-road mechanized - powerboats, snowmobiles off-road vehicles may be permitted. ' off-road non-mechanized - foot, horse, canoe, bicycle, etc.	non-mechanized (airplane access to drop-off and pickup points and motorboat use may be permitted) - foot, horse, canoe.	non-mechanized (no airplane access) - foot, canoe (horses may be permitted).	various
LOCATION	. contiguous with all-weather roads and covering immediate areas, or . other high-use areas	removed from all-weather roads but easily accessible on a dayuse basis.	remote - not easily visited on a dayuse basis.	remote - not easily visited on a day use basis.	contiguous with industrial access and alienated lands.
SIZE OF ZONE	small - usually less than 2,000 hectares.	can range from small to large.	large - larger than 5,000 hectares.	large.	various.
BOUNDARY DEFINITION	includes areas of high facility development in concentrated areas of a park.	boundaries should consider ecosystem limits and geographical features.	defined by ecosystem limits and geographical features.	same as Wilderness.	areas determined by resource use activity
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES	camping, picnicking, beach activities, power-boating, canoeing, kayaking, strolling, historic and nature appreciation, fishing, snowplay, downhill and cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, specialized activities.	walk-in/boat-in camping, power-boating, canoeing, kayaking, backpacking, historic and nature appreciation, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, river rafting, horseback riding, hunting, and specialized activities.	backpacking, canoeing, kayaking, river rafting, nature and historic appreciation, fishing, hunting, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, horseback riding, specialized activities.	same as Wilderness but with no hunting permitted.	recreation opportunities will be limited by resource use activity
FACILITIES	may be intensively developed for user convenience - campgrounds, landscaped picnic/play areas, trails, accommodation or interpretive buildings, boat launches, compounds and administrative buildings.	moderate development for user convenience - trails, walk-in / boat-in campsites, shelters, (accommodation buildings may be permitted).	limited development for user convenience and protection of the environment - trails, primitive campsites, shelters (accommodation buildings may be permitted).	no facilities will be provided	facilities associated with non-recreational extractive uses. (e.g. mine pits, hydro dams) will be found in this zone.

FIGURE 2 DETAILED ZONE DESCRIPTIONS (Cont'd)

ZONE	INTENSIVE RECREATION	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	WILDERNESS	NATURE CONSERVANCY	INTEGRATED RESOURCE USE
IMPACTS ON NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	. includes natural resource features and phenomena in a primarily natural state but where man's presence may be readily visible both through the existence of recreation facilities and of people using the zone. . includes areas of high facility development with significant impact on concentrated areas of a park resulting in a low level of naturalness in the immediate environs.	area where man's presence on the land is not normally visible, facility development limited to small areas - facilities are visually compatible with natural setting.	natural area where evidence of man's presence is confined to specific facility sites - facilities are visually compatible with natural setting.	Natural area is free of evidence of modern man.	same impacts as in Intensive Recreation Zone except that development is industrial rather than recreational.
MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES	oriented toward maintaining a high quality recreation experience - may require intensive management presence to control visitor activities.	oriented toward maintaining natural environment and providing a high quality recreation experience - . visitor access may be restricted to preserve the recreational experience or to limit impact on the area. . designation of transportation modes may be necessary to avoid potential conflicts (e.g. horse trails, cycle paths, hiking trails).	same as Natural Environment.	oriented to protecting a pristine environment - management presence is not evident. . hunting is excluded . levels of use may be controlled	. high level of management with on-going monitoring to ensure natural, outdoor recreation and cultural values are protected. . visitor access will be restricted to avoid user conflict.
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FIGURE 3 DETAILED SUBZONE DESCRIPTIONS

SUBZONE	SPECIAL FEATURE	DEVELOPMENT	SERVICE	PARKWAY/CORRIDOR	RESTRICTED USE
OBJECTIVE	to preserve and present significant natural or cultural resources, features, or processes because of their special character, fragility and heritage value.	to provide concentrations of high use visitor services and facilities.	to provide for park operations facilities which expedite efficient management of the park or recreation area.	To preserve scenic, natural or historic resources within a corridor such as a trail, road or river.	to close to public use an alienated or extremely sensitive area.
MEANS OF ACCESS	various	various	motorized	various	by special permit only
BOUNDARY DEFINITION	. area determined by biophysical characteristics. . adequate area to afford protection of the special resource. . area determined in consideration of the nature and extent of cultural resources and their need for protection and management	. includes those areas where all major recreation facility developments and visitor use is concentrated.	includes those areas where all major park service facilities are concentrated.	area is a strip or corridor along key access routes to and within a park or recreation area.	. limited area of private land occupancy rights under permit; or, . limited area of sufficiency sensitivity as to require closure to public use.
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES	sight-seeing, historic and nature appreciation.	same recreation opportunities as in Intensive Recreation	N/A	sight-seeing, historic and nature	N/A
FACILITIES	. facilities to be restricted to off-site except where no impact is likely . off-site interpretation facilities except in cultural areas where on-site interpretation may be desirable.	. same facilities as in Intensive Recreation Zone, or . facility development sites within Natural Environment.	facilities include service yards, disposal sites, gravel pits, wood lots, etc.	facilities to be restricted to off-site except where no impact is likely.	. facilities may be privately owned or for exclusive use; or . facilities may be provided to assure security of area.
IMPACTS ON NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	impacts to be restricted to off-site except cultural areas where interpretive enhancement of the site may be undertaken.	same impacts as in Intensive Recreation Zone.	same impacts as in Intensive Recreation Zone.	impacts restricted to off-site natural environment to be maintained unimpaired.	. permitted uses to be as compatible as possible with park environment.
MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES	. high level of management protection with on-going monitoring. . oriented toward maintaining a high quality recreational and interpretive experience. . active or passive management depending on size, location, and nature of the resource. . visitor access may be restricted to preserve recreational experience and to limit impact on the area.	same recreation opportunities as in Intensive Recreation Zone.	intensity of development and standard of facilities are variable and will relate to objectives for the park or recreation area.	. high level of protection with on-going monitoring. . oriented to maintaining a high quality recreational, interpretive and visual experience. . visitor access may be restricted to preserve recreational experience and to limit impacts.	permit areas to be monitored to ensure: . acceptable conduct . protection from public abuse or interference . protection of sensitive resources.
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